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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE BUREAU OF

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

AND

INFORMATION

OF MARYLAND.

1888-'89.

THOMAS C. WEEKS, Chief of Bureau.

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→ STATE OF MARYLAND ←

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS AND INFORMATION }
ANNAPOLES, MD., JAN. 1ST, 1890.

To His Excellency, Elihu E. Jackson,
Governor of the State of Maryland.

SIR : I have the honor, herewith, to hand to you the third Biennial Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information of the State of Maryland, for transmittal to the General Assembly in conformity with the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland.

I am Your Obedient Servant,

THOMAS C. WEEKS,

Chief of Bureau.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Maryland:

I beg herewith to submit to your Honorable Body, the following report:

In the session of 1888 of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, a Joint Resolution introduced by Senator James J. Lindsay of Baltimore county, was adopted, which was in terms following:

“Whereas, There is a great increase of female and child labor employed in the several manufacturing industries of the State; and whereas, it is important that such labor should be carefully supervised and protected by law; and whereas, no reliable facts have heretofore been collected respecting this special class of industrial workers: Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information be, and he is hereby instructed to make a careful, full and complete examination of the actual condition of such labor in the State, including the number, sex, ages, nationalities, wages, sanitary condition of places of employment and educational standard, and to report the full result of said investigation, together with such recommendation as he may deem proper, to the next General Assembly of this State.”

In pursuance of the spirit and letter of this Resolution, this office has collected and tabulated the required facts, and I believe, that an examination of the contents of this report will demonstrate that the effort has been faithfully and successfully made to place at the disposal of your Honorable Body, reliable and complete data of this most important subject.

The resolution is directed towards ascertaining the stated facts respecting the labor employed in the “manufacturing industries” of the State, and the report is confined to that class of workers. There is, of course, a great army of women employed in distribution, such as salesladies. These are generally regarded in the

retail trade as being fully, if not more reliable than male clerks, but there is always a feeling of uncertainty in their employment, arising out of the fact that female labor is more liable to illness and more liable to become disengaged because of marriage and change of occupation; hence they are not regarded as "permanent" help by employers, wages in this line are paid partly on salary and partly on percentages on sales. They are principally native labor and many of them are of Hebrew origin, holding family relations to many of the successful retail merchants of the cities. Neither does this report touch on household labor such as domestic servants. It is a class of female labor which is constantly changing, being largely composed of newly imported labor, who engage in families as a ready and immediate means of support upon their arrival in this country. To a very large extent this labor is driving the old colored domestic servant out of the field, compelling such to find work in the packing houses and to emigrate to other States. Very few of the native born girls seek employment in domestic service, they invariably prefer to work in some of the manufacturing industries, it being a popular sentiment among home labor that such employment is less degrading than household service, besides affording better opportunities for those recreations which are dear to the social life of the average American woman. This report is silent also in regard to individual employments, such as school teachers, typewriters and book-keepers, dress makers, milliners and seamstresses, the latter of whom work at home or in private families. These represent another grade of female labor, marked by an individuality which takes them out of and often above the general run of trade classes; they depend for their success and advancement upon their personal skill, intelligence and enterprise, and they represent in many respects, the highest types of female industry.

These several employments cannot be properly brought under the head of "manufacturing industries;" an inquiry into their general condition, number, &c. is now, however, occupying the attention of this office, and when complete it will form a valuable addition to this report.

It will be seen on examination, that this report is systematically divided into two divisions, the 1st representing the labor working in Baltimore City, and the 2nd, the labor working in the counties and the county towns, and these two divisions represented in the tables "Nos. 1 and 2," are respectively aggregated in the tables, marked "A and B," which aggregations are joined in a table showing the grand total of the State, marked "C."

There may have been some small establishments in the City of Baltimore, overlooked in the examination, but if so, they are very few and very small. The city was blocked off in districts, and the agent of the Bureau passed up and down each and every street in making their inquiry and personally visited each and

every establishment to the number of 375; the names, occupation and address of which places will be found in a separate table of this report, and the location and centralization of which is very clearly presented in the accompanying map of the city.

In the examination of this report it must be borne in mind, that only such manufacturing establishments as employ woman and child labor are reported. - There are some trades conducted by more firms than those named herein, but such unreported firms employ men only to carry on their business. Then again, there are firms who, employing men, have perhaps one apprentice boy, such firms are not included in the report; apprentices not being considered as "child labor."

In the dress goods and millinery trades the report is made of what are classed as manufacturing industries, i. e., firms who manufacture dress goods and millinery goods for the trade, and this because the scope of the inquiry, limited by the Joint Resolution, has throughout been confined to what might be termed the factory or work-shop condition of woman and child labor, and has not been extended to embrace the separate labor of individuals, or the distributive labor of retail stores.

Again, there may be some of the smaller packers, who grow and pack their own produce, and employ a few hands living in their immediate neighborhood, which this office has been unable to reach, for the reason that there is no published directory of the trades in the counties, and the knowledge of the addresses of all firms employing woman and child labor in the State had to be acquired through inquiries instituted among the friends of the Bureau.

In this connection I desire to express my sincere thanks for the valuable service rendered to the office by the clerks of the several county courts.

Some county establishments would not respond to our inquiries, and in those instances, when the desired information could not be reached through other channels, after three times writing and soliciting an answer to the questions respectfully propounded, the effort was abandoned; such firms will be found marked in the table of names by an asterisk. (*)

In connection with these comparatively trivial exceptions, I call attention to the fact that the law gives no power to compel either employer or employee to supply information; neither does it empower the agents of the Bureau to enter establishments, to summon witnesses, nor to correct abuses.

The time may come perhaps, when in the judgement of the Legislature, such apparent defects in the Law may be amended, but so long as it exists in its present form it is necessary to maintain the most equitable and pleasant relations between all parties

interested in our industries. It has been the aim of the Bureau to encourage such relations, and to do no act which could jeopardize the friendly conditions which have been happily maintained between labor and capital in Maryland. And further, it affords me pleasure to state, that with a few exceptions, the officers of this Bureau have been treated with uniform courtesy in prosecuting their inquiries, and the correspondence of the office has been marked by a kindly feeling and a manifest desire to make our researches a success.

These few exceptions have been in places where the agents of the Bureau have been refused admission to the factories, and it is not unreasonable that in these instances, the office should have concluded that if such establishments were unfit to be seen they were also unfit to be occupied by females as places of manufacture. To illustrate, I quote one instance of a firm employing about 20 women in the manufacture of button-holes, situated on the third floor of a high building in the centre of Baltimore City, which we were absolutely prohibited from entering; the height of the room where the women and girls work cannot be more than 8 to 9 feet, and the size of the room about 18 feet square.

Much, however, of this old spirit of opposition which first marked our official intercourse with the manufacturing establishments of the State, has passed away, and the Bureau, as an adjunct of good government, among the intelligent and progressive employers, is more fully appreciated.

There is no better evidence of this fact than the increasing applications for the reports of this office. The first edition of its reports is entirely exhausted and the second is fast running out. These applications come from all classes of citizens and all parts of the world. A short, selected list of such correspondents will be found in the Appendix.

Special attention has been given to the size of factories in which women or children are employed; also, to the story they work on, and the number of doors and windows, and a table showing these details for each establishment visited will be found in the report.

I call attention to the fact, that very many manufacturing industries in Baltimore City, are conducted on premises which have been erected for other purposes and adapted to their present use, and in many instances, they are almost as little suited to their purpose as can well be imagined. As illustrating my meaning I mention one establishment employing 128 women and girls, which is so low in the height of its rooms, has such small windows, and is so ill adapted in its construction, that it has been found necessary to force an artificial ventilation by means of air-fans through the premises. This establishment is conducted by a firm whose relations with their employees are the best, whose

business is light, healthy in itself, and well adapted to female labor, and who have endeavored to make the condition of their help as comfortable as the situation of their premises will permit. Yet, the fact remains, that old warehouses and private residences cannot be adapted successfully to factory life.

Another firm, whose business is of an exceedingly dangerous nature by reason of the inflammable materials used in their manufacture, occupies premises which have been adapted to their use by the subdivision of the work-floor into numerous small rooms, the partitions being entirely of wood work; and in these various small rooms there are working 33 women and girls, and 10 boys.

Another firm, occupying a store-front-dwelling employs 5 girls in the basement beneath the level of the street, where they principally work by gas-light, and which must necessarily be ill adapted to the health of the employees.

Yet another firm included in this report works 20 girls in what was formerly a retail store, with a back room opening on a narrow yard, and while the ventilation may be good in summer time, and at such seasons as allows the opening of all the doors and windows, in the winter the confinement of so many young girls, bending over close needle-work or foot-power sewing machines, at the high pressure of piece work, must necessarily be detrimental to health.

These examples, quoted simply for illustration, and which could be multiplied, are intended to emphasize the statement I make, that a large number of the establishments visited by this Bureau have not been erected with a view to the employment of women, girls and children, and are not properly adapted to that end.

There is little or no tenement-house system of labor in Baltimore City, in the accepted sense of the term. The nearest approach to that method is to be found in the clothing trade; in places which are hidden from the public observation; in private houses where contractors take in work from the wholesale clothing houses and manufacture it by the labor of females usually ranging from 17 years of age and upward. In these places, which are not open to public inspection, and which, in the majority of cases, could not be suspected of existence by any outward sign of industry, in quiet streets of private houses, female labor has to contend with the very worst surrounding conditions. It is a method of labor conducted principally by Poles and Russians, and its effect on females can only be remedied by a strict system of factory inspection, which, having the legal right by entry, can open the doors and let in the light upon a system of manufacture, I do not hesitate to pronounce the worst which has come under the notice of this Bureau.

Unhealthy surroundings in the employment of women and children in Baltimore City, are not to be found in those larger factories which have been constructed in later years, for the express purpose of the manufactures which are conducted in them. Shoe factories, straw-goods and tin-ware factories, potteries, shirt and overall factories, tobacco factories, &c., visited by this bureau, have impressed me with the conviction that factory life, conducted under good rules and on premises especially constructed for the purpose, is the perfection of female employment, and far less dangerous to health and good morals than where woman labor herds together in secluded and private premises. And when, after having visted the manufacturing establishments of the great City, we turn our steps into the country, and, in the Annex thereto, by the borders of running streams, and in the midst of meadows and trees we find the great cotton factories, with all modern improvements and every facility for cleanly work and good ventilation; surrounded by fresh air and sun-light and with female labor reduced to a minimum by ingenious and wonderful machinery, a disinterested observer will be satisfied to admit that it is a system which is a credit to our civilization, and, in the presence of the existence of woman and child labor as a permanent institution, that factory labor, so illustrated, is the best condition of employment.

Something is to be said in regard to the great and characteristic Maryland Industry of oyster and fruit packing.

The class of woman and child labor employed in this trade is altogether different to that which works in any other industry.

It will be seen from reference to the tables that 33 firms in Baltimore City employ 8,878 women and 2,280 children, (the "children," including "young persons,") making an aggregate of 11,158 hands. Of this number but 1,715 are returned as "Americans."

With the exception of the colored hands, who are, as a rule, employed separately from the white, the great bulk of this labor is of foreign birth; it runs into Poles, Bohemians and Germans. Many of the younger women who do not work in the oyster season, in the raw and steam trade, turn their attention in the winter to the clothing trade, and seek relief from the confinement of that trade in the greater freedom of the packing sheds, where, in the Summer months they hull peas, and prepare fruits for packing.

But to these canning factories in the city comes a class of labor which may be called "family labor," the mother and all her children—she locks up the house at 3 o'clock in the morning, and with the baby in her arms, or in a carriage, and her whole tribe of little ones, from the active girl or boy to the toddling

two year old, behind her, she goes down to the packing house, and, while her husband finds work as a stevedore or in a furniture factory, the woman makes this extra money, which in a very large number of cases, goes to the general earnings, to be carefully saved in a Building Society for the purchase of the home. There are, of course, many instances where the packing trade is the sole support of the widow and orphans, and that more than widow, the abused and deserted wife and mother. In such cases this trade is a blessing that keeps the wolf from the door.

While the pay of this labor is small and the work tedious, there are many surrounding circumstances which it is well to note.

First, the great bulk of this labor is incidental labor; it is incidental to family duties and limited to a season. Then the season is one when the Public Schools are closed and the children are not losing the opportunities of education; the work is simple and is done in places where there is plenty of air and sunlight. These companies of peeler and hullers too are a good natured, pleasant crowd, who work in a thoroughly democratic fashion; there are few, if any, restrictions: they are paid directly their work is done, they come and go as they please, and there are none of the evils of close confinement and compulsory labor to break down the children's health.

What the family earns goes to the mother, and if the children are over worked, they are so by her and not by the employer. The men who sit side by side with these workers are few, and as a rule, they are old and infirm.

I am not prepared to ascribe a very high standard of morals to this employment, nor are they the most refined in their manners or deportment. It is not by any means the best female labor, yet, I am inclined to believe, after a careful examination of its conditions, that in the packing houses, with their crowds of busy workers, there is the fair proportion of good women and virtuous girls, for immorality seldom thrives with industry.

The lowest grade of morals in any branch of female industry I believe to be among the colored female labor, employed in the packing trade. There is a class of lazy, worthless colored men, who, to a large extent, live in idleness on the earnings of the girls, and the best endeavors of the employers cannot prevent such depredations.

I do not believe that any great improvement could be made in the places or methods of this employment. The very nature of the occupation makes it healthy, but there ought to be better arrangements in the matter of closets, and a more strict supervision of them, and a more positive separation of the male from the female accommodations. I say this, irrespective of any individual case, some are better than others, but none are what they might

be considering the great number of hands employed. Situated along the borders of the Basin, these offices are generally placed at the side of a wharf, and are, as a rule, dirty, ill-kept and insufficient for the purpose; they may not be a cause of disease, but they certainly could be, and ought to be improved.

The packing trade as conducted in the country is still further removed from objections, as must be the case with all manufactures carried on in the open of country surroundings.

It will be seen from a reference to the tables that the country firms reporting in the oyster and fruit packing business, represent the employment of 4,208 women and 3,010 children, which makes a grand aggregate of 168 firms employing 18,376 hands in the State. It will also be seen that of the number employed in the country 1,487 are of foreign birth, the others being mainly American and colored. The country packers draw their labor largely from their own counties, and it is only in the counties neighboring on the City of Baltimore that any large number of the foreign element of the city is imported. Hence, the labor of the country packing houses is home labor, consisting of the wives and children of those who till the soil, or find a living in the waters of the State. Of these there is no need for comment, save to say, that the maintenance of such an industry as that represented in these figures is a relief to the overcrowding of population in the City of Baltimore, and a blessing also to the agricultural community.

That labor, under such conditions, is more healthy, virtuous and contented is evident; and in this connection, I observe that the indications which have been remarked during the last few years, of a tendency to establish new industries in such towns as Salisbury, Cambridge, Easton, Westminster, Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland, necessarily leads to a better distribution of wages and gives a promise of an increasing prosperity, spreading over a wider area.

I beg also to call attention to a table included in this Report which shows the sanitary condition of the factories visited. Apart from the objections already referred to, arising out of the unadaptability of premises in Baltimore City, the officers of this Bureau have seen in the matter of the accommodations set out in this table, very few flagrant causes of complaint in the majority of factories in which women and children are employed in this State. In most establishments the sexes are separated, the exceptions being principally in the tobacco and cigar trade, and in the great majority of cases the proprietors take pains to provide accommodations for the health and comfort of their employees.

There are, nevertheless, places where reforms could very properly be instituted.

The law of the State of Maryland, as it exists at present, is as follows:

"Sec. 139. All factories, manufacturing establishments or workshops in this State, shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance, and no factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop, shall be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein; and every such factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be well and sufficiently lighted and ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, which may be injurious to health.

"Sec. 140. If any person, firm or corporation, managing or conducting any factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop in this State, shall neglect any requirements of the preceding section, or do, or permit to be done in the factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop conducted or managed by him, her them or it, any act contrary to the provisions of said section, he she, they or it, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred and fifty dollars for each offence so committed."

(Code P. G. L., Art. 27, Secs. 139 and 140.)

The difficulty of enforcing this law will at once be evident. A prosecution instituted under it would have to be commenced by information laid before either a Justice of the Peace, or before the Grand Jury.

It will be readily understood that an employee in good standing with the firm would hardly prejudice his or her position by instituting such criminal proceedings against the employer, and any such information laid by a discharged employee would invariably be attributed to spite and resentment, and, to that extent, defeat the prosecution. There is no other way by which the State can be put in possession of the facts necessary to support a suit, and, unless the offense should be of such a character as to constitute a public nuisance, the law has no way to take cognizance of it.

As stated before in this report in regard to the inspection of private houses and other places where the clothing industry is prosecuted by small sub-contractors, so in regard to this law, it is practically impossible to enforce it in the absence of a State Factory Inspector, charged with the duty and clothed with the legal power to enforce its provisions.

I desire to make special notice of the marked absence of fire escapes. Omitting the cotton factories, which are uniformly

provided with fire-escapes, and in the majority of which establishments a fire drill is conducted under the rules, by which employes are made practically conversant with the method of escape from the building in cases of emergency, it will be found that out of 375 establishments reported, only 69 are supplied with these necessary safeguards for the protection of human life.

The law, as it stands at present, is inadequate to remedy this defect. I here submit a copy of the law, which relates to the City of Baltimore:

"Sec. 126. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to visit and inspect all theaters, hotels, public halls, churches and buildings used for public assemblages, and all manufactories employing twenty-five or more persons, now erected, or that may hereafter be erected in the City of Baltimore, for the purpose of ascertaining if said buildings have the proper means of exit in case of fire or panic: and if, on examination, the said Inspector of Buildings shall determine that said buildings as herein enumerated, have not the proper means of exit for the purposes herein prescribed, then it shall be the duty of the said Inspector of Buildings to notify, in writing, the owner or owners, trustees or lessees of said buildings that the proper means of exit do not exist, and direct the said owner or owners, trustees or lessees of said buildings as herein enumerated, to so improve the same as to provide the proper means of exit in case of fire or panic, as in the judgment of the said Inspector of Buildings he may deem proper and necessary.

"Sec. 127. If any person or persons having been notified as provided for in the preceding section, shall fail to comply with said notice, he, she, or they, shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of said notice, forfeit and pay a fine of one hundred dollars for non-compliance therewith, and twenty-five dollars per day for each and every day thereafter that he, she or they shall refuse to make such improvement as prescribed in the notice so given as provided for in the preceding section; said fines to be collected as other fines are now, or may hereafter be collected in the City of Baltimore."

(Code P. L. L., Art. 4, Secs. 126 and 127.

While the letter of this law is generally complied with, the spirit is evaded by many excuses, such as having two flights of stairs, one on the front, and the other in the rear of the premises; or, by a flight of wooden steps on the outside of the building. We have been told that the building was not so high, but that the ladders of the Fire Department would prove a sufficient escape; and again that the building was low enough to drop off. The agents of this Bureau have been shown a rope hanging out of a back window, and have been gravely informed that it constituted a fire-escape within the requirements of the law; and

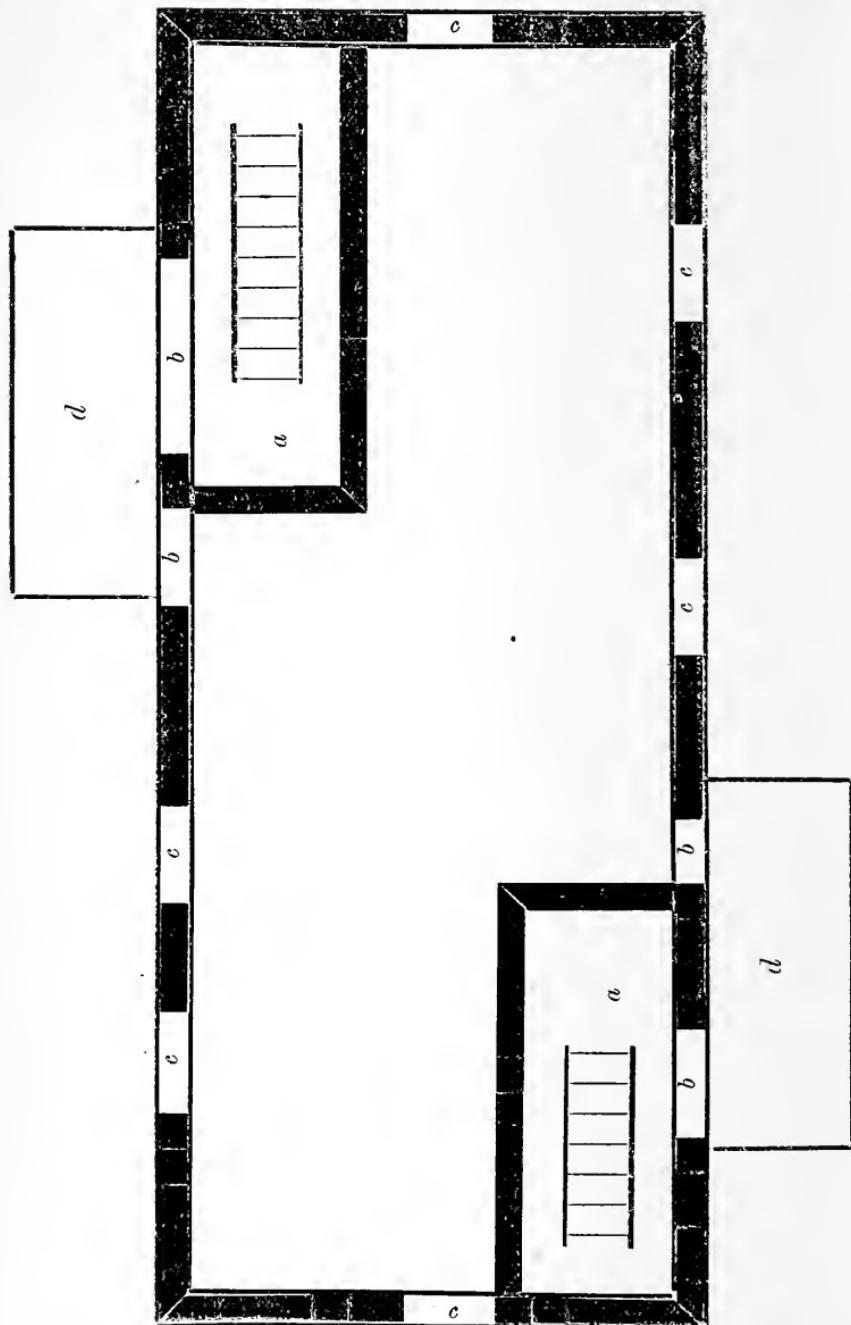
premises have been investigated where, after having been solemnly assured in the office, that the building was supplied with fire-escapes, and the investigation having disclosed the fact that none existed, we have been shown the front stairs and have been assured that this means of descent constituted a fire-escape.

When it is remembered that 306 firms, here reported, exclusive of the trades working in open sheds and on the ground floors, employ on the 2d to the 5th floors of buildings an aggregate of 5,358 women, girls and children, and that none of these establishments have the necessary means of escape from fire, which common prudence would suggest; it ought not to occasion any surprise if some awful calamity should some day occur, which would compel public attention by the sacrifice of the lives of many helpless victims.

An additional source of danger in many of these establishments, which ought to enforce the erection of fire-escapes, is the fact that the elevator shafts run the full height of the buildings and being boxed in with wooden casings, in the event of an incipient fire, they very quickly fan it into a flame and carry it to all parts of the premises, shutting off the chances of escape from the upper stories.

I take the liberty of introducing a plan suggested by Mr. Henry Dorn, the State Inspector of workshops and factories for the State of Ohio, which has been favorably received by the building trade, and which is a suggestion well worth the careful consideration of manufacturers who propose erecting new factories.

PLAN OF FIRE-ESCAPE.



a. Shaft and Stairway. b. Doors. c. Windows. d. Balcony.

This is the best plan of escape that has as yet been presented to the public.

A shaft as shown by letter "A," should be built of brick, from the bottom to the top of the building, and there should be no communication with this shaft from the inside of the building. A balcony as shown by letter "D," should be placed on each story on the outside. This would be an ornament to the building, instead of disfiguring it as fire ladders do. A door as shown by letter "B," leads from each floor on to the balcony, and another in the shaft outside of the building leads to the stairway; and escape would be easy, even if the entire building should be on fire on account of having all communication with the stairway on the outside. This escape evidently obviates a serious objection to all others, namely, the fear people have of descending them, especially from very high buildings.

In regard to the educational tables of this report, they are based on a very careful inquiry respecting the qualifications of working women and children, and it is interesting to notice how in the natural order, the more intelligent labor drifts into the higher industries.

The straw goods, millinery goods, dress, cotton, boot and shoe and shirt manufactures, attracting the higher—that is the more intellectual—class of workers. Again, in these employments there are distinct grades, some employers surrounding themselves with a select staff of workers so that it is a pleasant surprise in some establishments to be confronted with ladies, who bring to their occupation, those finer instincts and more pleasing graces which characterize the well bred American woman.

In such establishments the rough edges of manual labor are smoothed over and the natural repugnance to female employment gives place to a conviction that woman's sphere is widening and that in these days of machinery, it is possible for woman to come out of the drudgery of every day domestic life and find her proper scope in the business of the industrial world.

I am satisfied that machinery has increased the opportunities for woman's labor. Women are not, as a rule, found in the trades requiring many years of tuition. They are principally engaged in those industries which either come to them naturally or are easily learned, but in those trades they rapidly acquire skill, and the perfection of their work quickly guarantees them against male invasion.

The lightness of the hand, delicacy of the touch, the deft and neat way in which they perform work such as tending the loom, painting chinaware, packing medicines and confections, forbids the competition of the sterner sex. And more particularly in tending machinery producing a multitude of small pieces, in making numberless uniform packages of goods, &c., their natural

aptitude commands for them the preference in employment. And yet it is singular, that while in their special departments women surpass men in the results of their manufacture, their remuneration in wages falls far below that of men in their special branches.

Whose fault is this? The manufacturers say they are compelled to employ women because of the competition in price; because women work cheaper than men, because being women they are expected to work cheaper.

Women who work in the arts, painters and sculptors, women who, as professors in the sciences, are accounted among the public educators, women who practice medicine and law or who rank as authoresses, all receive equal remuneration for their production with their male competitors, but in the world of manufacture woman's labor is cheap labor.

The purchaser makes no distinction, we never inquire when we buy goods, whether they were manufactured by women; we never decry the article because it was made by women. If in their special industries women equal and sometimes surpass men in production why do they not receive a corresponding compensation for their labor?

May it not be partly due to the fact that the great majority of woman labor is controlled by men? And that the greed of capital trades on the weakness and infirmity of woman, and binds her to a low standard of wages?

Except in individual cases, women are always paid from one-third to two-thirds less than men.

Women working in the higher classes number according to the last census of the United States, 2,432 physicians, 75 lawyers, 165 clergy-women, and nearly 32,000 accountants, clerks and saleswomen.

These are the exception, the great bulk of the army of women workers toil for wages in the inferior and dependent branches of manufacture, and they accept with a kind of timid resignation the position into which the system forces them.

My experience teaches me that male employers are more humane and considerate than females. That the seamstress who works under the female "boss," is more pinched in her wages and more closely worked than the female employee who works in some of the branches of trade which are controlled by men. Yet I believe, that in the future, women will free themselves from the prevailing idea that the only business they are qualified to conduct is a business connected with the needle, and will venture out as manufacturers and employers in the other branches of industry; that they will to that extent obtain a control over the male labor, which will naturally tend to elevate women as wage workers.

To this end a higher grade of industrial education becomes necessary.

So long as woman depends alone upon such employment as is easily learned, such as packing goods, sewing, labelling and such simple occupations, which are only accessory to manufacture, so long as the work she does is easily learned, so long will she be poorly paid.

It is folly to close the eyes to the fact, that woman labor is a fixed and permanent institution. It is here, and it should be the object of good government to afford the best facilities for its education and practical development. The age has come when, more than in any time past, women have to be self-supporting; and the women themselves have a natural pride in their social independence which makes them none the less fit to take upon themselves the domestic responsibilities of wives and mothers.

I am satisfied that the elevation of women in the industrial arts will re-act favorably on the employment of men, and that the best results may be expected in the character of the production of their joint manufacture.

Now in regard to this question of education. Girls in factories are, as a rule, better educated than boys; they do not come into the majority of trades at so early an age; the girl is more likely to stay around the home. Excepting in the lower branches of female factory labor, such for example as the packing trade, where the foreign element predominates women have had the advantage of our public school system of education; nay, I go farther, and say that in some trades girls have been educated in the higher branches of art work in such schools as the Maryland Institute, but in every effort which has been made to give instruction in the industrial arts, through the medium of what are now known as "manual training schools," girls have been systematically excluded.

"Baltimore has established a manual training school for boys, giving with most of the academic studies, a three year graded course in wood and metal work, the use of tools and the properties of materials. It has nothing of the kind for girls." *

Chicago has instituted a liberal series of manual lessons for the boys of the high school, but none for girls.

The system of the high school of Minneapolis, recently recommended by the Boston Journal of Education as the best adaptation of the work to the regular high school course that it had found, extends through four years; girls have no share in it.

Within the last year, the high school in Albany, New York, has introduced work in wood for boys. The superintendent of schools urges the opening of a cooking school for girls.

The schools of Hoboken, N. J. and Newburgh, N. Y., give girls more or less instruction in sewing, while the boys of the former town are modeling in clay and carving in wood,

*Extract from "manual training for girls," by Ella Caroline Lapham. Delivered before the association for the advancement of woman at the 16th Woman's Congress, held at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 1888.

and those of the latter are practicing mechanical drawing, carpentry, wood turning and scroll sawing. Cleveland gives to her boys a three years' graded course; to her girls, fifteen lessons in cooking. Boys may enter the manual training school of Philadelphia or the free college of New York, and receive a course of instructions, co-extensive with those in science and language. The girls of the Quaker city are taught cooking and sewing in the Normal and lower schools.*

Drawing and modeling, with cookery and sewing, for the girls and shop work for the boys, have been introduced into twenty departments of the public schools of New York. This number will be increased as rapidly as possible.

Similar advantages, with the exception of modeling are extended to the children of New Haven, and to a part of the pupils in the public schools of Boston.

The District of Columbia has opened four (4) schools of cooking and one of sewing for girls, and for boys one school of turning, molding and forging and six of carpentry.

In the high school of Peru, Ill., girls are given the needle, and boys the hammer and saw; both carve in wood in connection with drawing at their desks.

Moline, Ill. and Columbus, O., have made a beginning in manual training, introducing into their public schools a little work which for the most part is participated in by girls and boys alike. That at Moline includes carving on unburned bricks. In the intervals of other studies, the girls of Mount Clair, N. J., have plain sewing, needle work and embroidery, while their brothers take carpentry and wood carving.

In the grammar schools of Jamestown, N. Y., the girls knit and sew while the boys work in wood. Drawing and printing are given to both. The girls of the academic department are taught cutting, machine sewing, embroidery, cooking and printing. Floriculture affords a common ground for all the pupils of the high school in Tidioute, Pa., but while the girls are cutting and sewing, the boys are busy with hammer, saw and plane, with lathe or metal work.

In Springfield, Mass., are again found sewing on the one hand and carpentry on the other. A few girls, the superintendant writes, have been granted some lessons in wood working in the shop which was intended mainly for boys.

Six courses of study are provided by the high school of Omaha, Neb., two of these, one purely English in character, the other combining English and the classics, are noticeable because of the introduction of manual training; each course occupies four years. The first class to take advantage of the new opportunities, is still working in wood; whether the girls will complete the

*There exists a school in Philadelphia which is referred to later on in this article, but it is for the use and advantage of the textile manufacture only.

course, which in the third and fourth years includes work in iron and brass, the superintendent is uncertain.

The normal and training school of New Britain, Conn., has equipped a work shop in which the advanced students, the majority of whom are girls, spend an hour a day in making apparatus, learning at the same time something of materials and their uses. The scholars of the model schools, about one half of whom are girls, are taught the use of tools in the same shop.

Among the incorporated and private schools in which manual training is a more or less prominent feature, the large and successful institutions in St. Louis and Chicago are widely known; they admit no girls.

The Haish Manual Training School of Denver, similar in plan but more liberal in character, allows the girls to take the work of the first year, which is in wood.

The Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, which provides the graded course in wood and iron for boys, adds to its classes in sewing, dress making and cooking, others in modeling and designing as inducements for girls.

The workingmen's school in New York, which has attracted such wide spread interest, uses as one means of developing its boys, work in clay, wood and iron. For its girls, it resorts to cutting and fitting, sewing, cooking and designing.

The large and well endowed school at Crozel, Va., drawing the line according to the present conventional ideas of woman's work, ventures upon nothing more extreme for girls than typewriting and telegraphy. Manual training is also a feature of the colleges for colored people in New Orleans. There girls may learn modeling and wood carving. The boys have more extended and better systemized training in the fashioning of wood, iron and brass.

The Technical School of Cincinnati is exceptional in its advantages for girls. Boys and girls alike have as the shop work of the first year, carpentry and joining, finishing and wood carving; of the second year, wood turning, carving on turned surfaces, pattern making and sheet metal work, while in addition the girls are initiated into the processes of clay molding and of pottery throwing and turning.

For the shop work of the third and fourth years, a practical course of domestic science is substituted, but any girl desiring it can take certain parts of the metal work of that period.

The Scott Manual Training School of Toledo is older and better equipped, although a public school. It is mentioned last because of what Prof. Woodward pronounces its "great distinguishing feature—its provision for giving manual training to girls." The boys are taught after the methods employed in St. Louis and Chicago. The girls in divisions by themselves, to use Prof. Woodward's concise statement, are not only taught all

the drawing the boys learn, but light wood work (including wood carving,) cooking, (as an illustration of applied chemistry,) needlework, cutting and fitting (as applications of mechanical drawing.)"

Neither Milford, Mass., Barnesville, O., nor San Francisco, Cal., have any system of manual training in the public schools, although sometimes credited with it. In the latter city, the Cogswell Polytechnic College, opened last July, provides a course in mechanic arts for boys and in industrial arts for girls. It has one hundred free scholarships.

Reviewing the opportunities given to girls, it is found that five cities affording to boys excellent advantage in mannal training have nothing of that for girls; that one gives some instruction in cooking, three in sewing, and four in both sewing and cooking; that six add to one or both of these branches something of embroidery, cutting and fitting, dress-making, type-writing, modeling or designing; and three give more or less practice in wood carving. Six schools give girls some training in carpentry or in wood turning. Only three of these allow them a full course. A very praiseworthy and enterprising effort has in late years been made in the City of Philadelphia, to establish and carry into successful operation, a special school for instruction in the textile manufactures. This school is a department of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and affords opportunities for study to both sexes. It was established in 1883 in Philadelphia, and is the first school of the kind put in operation in the United States.*

The Manufacturers of Philadelphia by a subscription of \$29,600, placed the school on its first footing, and by an appropriation from the State in 1887 of \$10,000 per year (the condition being one scholarship for each county in the State) and assistance from the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and especially help from an energetic society of lady friends, who besides rendering efficient personal services, also subscribed \$30,000 to its support, this enterprise is now placed on a permanent and useful footing.

It embraces night and day classes, in which practical instruction is given in all the departments of textile manufactures. The instruction embraces a three years' course in every kind of simple and derivative weaves; instrumental and free-hand drawing, designing and color harmony. The mechanical operations necessary to every kind of weaving practically illustrated on the various looms, including the Bridesburg, Knowles, Wood, Jacquard

*In Europe well endowed and well equipped textile schools exist, for example at Leeds, Bradford and Huddersfield, in England; at Rouen, Amiens, Rhiems, Mulhouse, Lyons, Lille, Gent, Aix la Chapelle, Verviers, Mulheim, Crefeld, Elberfeld, Chemnitz, Heidenheim, Zurich, Berlin, Prague, Reichenberg, Vienna, Stuttgart and other places, supported partly by the governments, partly by the municipalities and partly by the local trade guilds and associations.

and Murkland looms; the applied principle of the card stamping machine, &c. There is a department of chemistry and dyeing connected with the school.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, has at all times given this system of industrial education his warmest support.

Pupils come from all States of the Union, and there exists no longer the necessity for foreign study to perfect students in this most important manufacturing industry.

This line of manufacture opens up great opportunities for women who are equally capable with men of advancing to a thorough practical knowledge of the art of textile manufacture, and of attaining such skill and perfection in practice as will secure them an equal compensation.

We will all admit that schools and colleges are essential for a complete education in what are known as the "learned professions," such as the Law and Medicine. In these days when manufacture walks hand in hand with science, and so much depends on an intelligent comprehension of natural law and a practical knowledge of the operation of natural forces, it is equally important that facilities should exist for the proper training of women and girls, as well as boys and men, in the mysteries of manufacture.

We will all admit that the advance and variety and quantity of manufactures in the United States, has been one of the most wonderful developments in human history, but with this remarkable growth, we have not kept pace in artistic excellence. The thoughts of inventors have been towards the practical, the economical and the abundant production of American novelties, and the broad and strong basis of all manufacture, which is alone found in an intelligent knowledge of natural principles, and that sense of the beautiful which alone adorns manufacture by the pencil of art, have to a great extent been neglected in education.

This defect can alone be remedied by a practical co-mingling of the studio with the workshop, and they ought to be brought closer together in the education of women.

Not that every woman can be an artist in the sense of being a painter of pictures, but every woman can have the opportunity in some department of manufacture to learn those basic principles of construction, and those methods of adornment belonging to the higher arts of manufacture which will give her an opportunity to develope the true work-woman, in the full sense of the term, and relieve the now overcrowded ranks of female toilers who, as I have suggested, are but the incidental workers in our great industrial system.

The attention of this office has been particularly directed to the manufacture of ceramic goods, and the opportunities afforded in that industry for the employment and development of the higher grades of female labor, and in this connection I venture

to quote a passage from an article upon educated labor, published in the Jeweller's Circular, and addressed to the decorative manufacturers of the United States, for which interesting contribution to the subject-matter of this report I am indebted to D. F. Haynes, Esq., the well known manufacturer of pottery in Baltimore City, and the chairman of the committee on designs of the U. S. Potter's Association. The quotation from the article, which is confined to the subject of art work, is as follows:

"Practically the artist artesan is pre-eminently needed in the United States.

"A world Republic founded essentially on democracy and industry, recognizing only the aristocracy of respectful, honest, intellectual labor. We should be the first of nations to discard feudal fallacies which placed art, liberty and religion among the exotics, the plaything of the dilettante, the monopoly of the few.

"In insight into beauty we have fallen behind our fellow men, not the Ancients alone, or Italy, now surviving by the legacy of her great Art, but Germany, Belgium, France and England. These latter are pressing forward in the commercial race fully conscious of the benefits of art inspiration and education.

"The Centennial Exhibition partly roused us from torpor, facilities for travel and transportation have done more and forced intellectual competition to our door. Popular taste and intelligence are rising like a tide throughont the world, and rolling the industrial waves of the nineteenth century on our belated ship of State, which must rise with the tide, or, like Canute, be overwhelmed.

"Everyone sees and feels the change in the public taste, the keener appreciation of true beauty that has come to the American people, a sound business judgment can prove and count upon a still more rapid and thorongh advance in public conscience and cultivation along the line of applied art and the scientific study of beauty.

"To provide for this rapid and ever increasing improvement in the taste and demands of our people is of the most vital importance to American industry.

"It can only be done by the most complete and thorough training of the artist artisans who shall furnish our industries with designs and bring to the supervision of our manufactures the truest artistic taste."

I very earnestly recommend to the attention of the Legislature the necessity of taking some steps towards the practical industrial education of women and girls.

The assistance so far rendered to the woman labor of the State, has been meagre indeed. One or two schools of physical culture, one or two schools where women and girls dabble in color and try to be "Artists," one or two private associations, generally connected with church work giving some instructions in needle-work, and that is all.

In this connection I desire, however, to make special mention of a good enterprise which is being successfully conducted under the supervision of the "Guild of the First Independent Christ's Church" of Baltimore city, which affords a system of manual training to girls and boys. During the past year this school has been attended by 1,440 boys and girls; three teachers have been employed and the educational course has comprised free-hand drawing, charcoal drawing, clay modeling and brass work. The income of this school was \$938, raised upon monthly shares of 25 cents each. The Guild is open two nights in each week, and the scholars pay a small monthly tuition fee.

The Guild is open one night in the week for girls when they are taught singing, sewing and drawing. This year teachers will be employed and a wood working department will be added.

There is also a very creditable school conducted under the care of the ladies of the Church of the Messiah, in Baltimore, for the instruction of girls on needle-work.

By a combination of working women which is allied to the Knights of Labor Organization, there has been established a headquarters for the organization of women workers in Baltimore city as will more fully appear from the following circular, which has been addressed to all the working women within reach of the association.

INDUSTRIAL HALL,
316 West Lombard Street,

BALTIMORE.

DEAR FRIEND:—You will please pardon us for taking the liberty of sending you this circular letter, but feeling a very great interest in your welfare, being working women ourselves, knowing full well the conditions under which you labor, we feel somewhat justified in addressing you thus. We desire the working women to get the full share of the wealth they create; to this end we have formed an organization known as "Myrtle Assembly," the officers and members composed entirely of working women.

We meet regularly every Friday evening, and discuss the personal experiences, hardships, trials, and abuses that we are subjected to in the various workshops and factories of our city, and endeavor by agitation and discussion to formulate a plan whereby we can secure more consideration from the hands of selfish employers, who are blinded by their self interest, and care not what our environments may be or how hard we battle for bread, even if we are made to forfeit our lives, so we increase their riches.

Sisters, we desire to help you if you will only let us. We do not desire to shield wrong doing, but to shield you as well as ourselves from persecution and wrong by men who would crush all our hopes. We will, should misfortune befall you, render you assist-

ance. At present we are paying our members \$2.00 per week in case of sickness or disability; we also have a nicely furnished house at 316 West Lombard street, opened every day and evening. A nice parlor and reception room, into which you can take any of your friends; a library and reading room open to you at all times, and all that it will cost you to become a member is 50 cents, and the trifling sum of 5 cents a week as dues.

We also have inaugurated a saving feature for the purpose of creating a desire among our members to save small earnings. You can deposit as little as 5 cents per week, and after you have been a depositor for three months, you can draw your money in sums as you desire; on all money remaining on deposit six months we will pay an interest of two per cent. a year.

We also have free lectures and entertainments from time to time.

Those interested and desiring to assist in the work of elevating the condition of the working-women can obtain all information by addressing our Secretary at Industrial Hall.

MISS MURRAY,

316 West Lombard St.,

Baltimore.

In Woodberry, among the cotton operatives, Messrs. Wm. E. Hooper & Sons, the extensive manufacturers of that peculiarly industrial township, some years since instituted a hotel for the more especial use of the female hands working in their factories.

The hotel is capable of accommodating eighty girls, two boarders occupying the same room, the apartments being furnished comfortably with separate beds. The board charged in this hotel is reduced to a scale necessary to defray the actual running expenses of the house, and is at the rate of \$10.00 per month.

The establishment has at all times been well patronized by the employees and is generally full. The cheapness of this means of living being an attraction, and the rules of the house being strict only so far as is necessary for the happiness of the whole family of boarders; the parlors being pleasantly furnished and comfortable for entertaining visitors, this house has acquired a reputation which reflects credit on its management, and affords an evidence of the constant desire this enterprising firm has to give its employees every facility for their well being and happiness.

The St. Vincent's Home for working girls in Baltimore City, is an institution which has rendered valuable aid to many women struggling to earn a living in the various industries.

This home is the outcome of the efforts of the Rev. Edmund Didier, of St. Vincent's Church.

There was a similar home established in Cincinnati, upon the

system of which the Baltimore Home is based. The St. Vincent's Home was conceived in 1883. In the winter of that year, the Rev. Edmund Didier travelled through Europe, to acquire what information he could, respecting similar institutions abroad. On his return in July, 1883, he purchased the present building, No. 108 W. Front street, Baltimore, and immediately commenced repairing and furnishing the same. The home was ready to receive inmates in Oct., 1884.

The Rev. Edmund Didier is the sole originator and founder of the home. It was established by him in remembrance of an only sister who died in May of that year; many other persons, however, helped in furnishing the building and placing the enterprise on a sound basis. The home has been in successful operation for more than five years. During that time it has had only two matrons, the last Miss M. E. Donnelly, has watched over it for four years. The number of inmates has varied with the seasons, and the prospects of getting work. The average number has been thirty-five. During the five years, the home has sheltered some four hundred working girls. Some stay there until they procure situations as house-keepers, cooks, &c., others are more permanent, and board there by the month, and work in stores, factories, &c.

The inmates pay nominal board money, say \$2.00 per week, according to their means.

If they have nothing they are received and kept until they get work. In this way by strict economy and management, the income of the Home has proved sufficient for current expenses. The Home is entirely unsectarian, any one is welcome provided she is respectable and comes well recommended. Lack of means is no objection, on the contrary, it is an additional incentive to receive such an one more gladly.

Proper conduct and reputation are alone required in the applicant. The advantages of the Home are chiefly the protection and safe-guards it throws around young women, many of whom are from the country, strangers to the city, or have no parents to guide and guard their foot steps. The matron, a christian and experienced woman herself, takes the greatest interest in their moral welfare.

The rules of the home are printed and hung up in the rooms, and are framed in moderation and kindness, they are strict but reasonable, and suitable to the status of the institution. Among others, one rule forbids the use of intoxicating drinks, and another closes the Home at 10 P. M.

In regard to child labor, public opinion is strongly in favor of such employment being regulated by legal restrictions.

The conviction is prevalent that no child ought to be employed in manufacturing industries under the age of fourteen years. In the cotton factories, especially in Woodberry, there is a general rule, that no girl shall find employment under twelve

years of age, and that they shall have passed through the early grades of the public schools. It is a fact, however, that very large numbers of children under twelve years of age are employed in all our manufacturing industries, and especially young boys, such as those employed in the tobacco and cigar factories. The law as it at present exists in regard to the employment of children in factories in Maryland, is as follows:

S. 130. No child under the age of sixteen years, shall be employed in laboring by any person, firm or corporation, in any cotton, woollen or other manufacturing establishment in this State, more than ten hours in any one day.

Sec. 131. Any such person, firm or corporation, which shall employ any child under sixteen years of age, contrary to the provisions of the preceding section; and any superintendent, overseer or agent of any such person, firm or corporation, and any parent or guardian of such minor who permits such minor to work or be so employed contrary to the provisions of said section, shall for each offence be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, for each and every case, to be recovered on complaint in any Court of competent jurisdiction; and all prosecutions for offences under this section, shall be begun within one year from the commission thereof.

Code P. G. L., Art. 27, S. S. 130, 131.

It will be seen that there are two things in this law, the proof of which is necessary to a conviction; first, that the minor was under the age of 16 years; and second, that he or she was worked, or allowed to be worked more than 10 hours in one day.

Now the difficulty of enforcing this law is the same as that experienced in regard to the law regulating the sanitary condition of workshops. I mean in the matter of giving information to commence a prosecution. And what has already been said respecting the necessity of a specially authorized inspection equally applies here.

The difficulty of proving the age, especially of girls, is also another, and almost fatal obstacle. As I have said, girls in the cotton factories are limited below 12 years of age, yet employers say, that while they have made the rule themselves, they find it impossible to enforce it. Girls desiring work will invariably represent their ages as beyond 12 years, and in this matter parents are generally willing to assist the deception.

The fact is the majority of children prefer the workshop to the school, and taking pleasure in the busy life of the factory and the fact of earning money, they are at all times willing to misrepresent their age to secure employment.

The greatest opposition to any legal restriction being placed on child labor, is to be found, therefore, in the greed or necessities of parents and the ambition of the children.

Again, under this law, children of any age can be employed,

provided they are not worked over 10 hours on any one day. This law does not prohibit, it simply qualifies their employment.

As a matter of fact there are at this time of writing any number of girls in the City of Baltimore, under 16 years of age working in sewing factories 12 hours per day, and the majority of hands perfectly willing to so work for the extra compensation. The only trade where very young children work is the fruit and vegetable packing trade, and the reason for that has already been explained in this report. This work can hardly be called employment by the manufacturers, who, without exception, are opposed to child labor, but it seems almost an unavoidable necessity because of the family employment in this trade and by reason of the short summer period, and the nature of the employment, is perhaps the least injurious occupation.

The Public School System in Maryland ought to be sufficient to afford to every class of industrial workers the opportunities for the education of children. The availability of the system depends more on the parents than on any provision of law.

Legal restriction which trench on the privacy of the family relations and the homestead are not well received by the American workman, and while compulsory educational laws have been adopted in other places, it is questionable whether such laws could be successfully applied to social conditions in Maryland.

I favor and recommend, as before suggested, the establishment of a system of education which would include day and night instruction in the industrial arts for both sexes.

A law which would PRACTICALLY limit the hours of child labor would afford the opportunity for such a system of education; youthful workers with sufficient ambition would avail themselves of it, and these alone would reap the advantage of any system.

With this general review of the condition of woman and child labor of the State and by the establishments in which they work, I beg respectfully, to submit for your further consideration the following summary of the operations of this Bureau.

CHAPTER II.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM EMPLOYERS.

This chapter is devoted to an expression of the views of employers on the subject of woman and child labor.

In the examination of the various manufacturing establishments, visited by the Bureau, it was found that quite a large number of leading manufacturers desired to express opinions respecting the subject of this investigation, and with the object of reducing what would otherwise have been a too cumbersome report to the necessary limit for publication, a systematic series of questions were propounded by the office and submitted to them.

The answers to these nine questions have been reduced to the form here submitted, and under the headings of the various trades constitute a very ready means of presenting, in a condensed form, the opinions of manufacturers.

The stated questions will be found at the headings of the various replies and the numbers represent the special firm in the order corresponding to the tables accompanying this report. To the first question "can you readily secure all the woman and child labor you require, or is there a scarcity?" 139 employers responded, and of this number 107 answered in the affirmative.

It will be seen that quite a large number of the remaining 32 answers are qualified by reference to the kind of labor obtainable, skilled labor being held to be difficult to obtain in some of the manufacturing trades belonging peculiarly to women; but the uniform testimony of the various trades in this State, is to the effect that there is an abundance of woman and child labor in the market, hence, that it is necessarily cheap labor, and employed largely for that reason.

To question No. 2. "Has the number of applicants for work increased or decreased since 1885, and to what extent?" 149 replies were received; of this number 81 answered in the affirmative, 16 in the negative, and 52 firms concluded that it had remained stationary.

It shows a slightly increasing pressure on the part of this class of labor to secure employment, and at the same time the fact that the avenues for employment in trades in this State are reason-

ably well closed by women and children already employed; and illustrates, to that extent, the permanent character of that class of workers in Maryland.

To the third question. "Is the employment of women and children in factories conducive to health, or otherwise?" 122 answers were received, 92 answered in the affirmative, 9 in the negative, and 21 thought the matter of health depended on the individual and on the special conditions under which she worked.

While, perhaps, some reasonable allowance must be made for the opinions of those who are responsible for these conditions, yet, the uniform testimony of so large a number of firms, with so constant an experience of the employment of female labor, is not to be lightly ignored. I expect that the opinion of one firm, here given, comprehends the full answer, when they reply "in some cases the employment of women is a hardship to particular individuals, but we cannot say factory life is injurious to health in well regulated establishments."

The 4th question. "Are there more married or single women employed in your business, and what is the proportion?" elicited 129 answers, and of this number 95 testify that the large proportion, if not all of their employees are single, 17 firms say that the married women predominate and 17 that the two classes are about equally represented. These replies conclusively prove that female labor is principally single, hence, as a rule, young, and that the great proportion of this class of employees drift out of our manufactures on the advent of married life. The bulk of married women employed in manufacture will be found in the packing trade.

In regard to question No. 5. "Does the employment of females in factories lower or elevate the standing of morals among employees?" 111 answers were received; 58 employers were of the opinion, expressed in different ways, that the subject of morals was one affecting the individual and not influenced by her surroundings; or it was a question which could only be answered in connection with individual cases of employment, depending largely upon the class employed in the special factory considered, and the character of the employer and the influence he exercised over his hands, &c.; 38 firms were clearly of the opinion that the very fact of employment, leading to active industry and the general associations of factory life was elevating and tended to the preservation of a good standard of morality; and only 15 firms were of the opinion that it lowered the morals of women to be engaged in our manufacturing industries.

My experience and personal observation leads me to add, that our working girls are distinguished for good and moral characteristics, and that while instances of what are popularly known as "grass widows," may be found in some trades, it is generally the

immorality of men that brings the misfortune, and that, taken as a whole, female employees rise above the surroundings of factory life and are a credit to the community which their patient industry helps to enrich.

The answers to question No. 6. "Do you prefer women and child labor to adult males in your business, and if so, for what reason?" were largely qualified by the character of the trades making replies; 128 firms answered, 80 in the affirmative, 24 in the negative, and 24 were indifferent as to the employment of males or females.

The greater number of those who replied in the affirmative were governed by the special duties they required females to perform, and the uniform testimony of the trades is, undoubtedly, that there exists well defined and exclusive lines in our present system of employment, distinctly dividing male from female employment; that these divisions are clearly made, even in those firms employing both sexes, and that we have reached that point when neither sex is trenching on or competing with the other in their special branches.

That employers engage either the one or the other solely in consideration of the work they have to perform, and that as the mechanical facilities for manufacture, gradually do away with the necessity for manual labor, so the sphere of woman will be enlarged. And in this connection the next question No. 7, "Can women produce as much and with as good results as men?" must be considered.

To this question 102 answers were made; 68 testified in the affirmative, 28 in the negative, and 6 answered by qualified replies, which were of a neutral character.

The fact set out, and generally expressed by all the firms answering is, that the capacity to produce and the quantity of production is proportionately equal when the difference in the nature of male and female employment is considered. Where the character of the trade is such, that similar work is done by both sexes, as for example, in the clothing and packing trade, it will invariably be found that either sex excels according to the nature of the work; thus in the clothing trade, in the manufacture of fine work in men's garments, men are by far the superior, because of their natural strength and adaptability to the work, while in the packing trade the man is cumbersome; and, comparatively worthless by the side of his nimble fingered female competitor.

To question No. 8. "Do you prefer to employ native or foreign labor, and if foreign, state what nationality, and for what reason?" 157 replies were received, and it is to the credit of the manufacturers as well as to the class of foreign labor finding employment in this State, that of this number, while 81 employers preferred native and 21 preferred foreign, there were

55 firms who made nationality no question in determining the employment of labor.

Some of the trades, necessarily, were compelled to employ only native labor, because of the nature of the business, as, for example, the Telephone Company, and those businesses where the language is a consideration.

Of the foreign nationalities, Germans have been well spoken of, because of their characteristic industry and reliability. Some trades are determined by their origin and the better facilities for instruction afforded in foreign countries. And some trades by their situation in regard to the nationality of their employees. Thus the pottery trade runs into English, except where special effort is made to instruct our own women in the higher art of this manufacture. In the coal mining industry the employment of boys runs into Scotch, Irish and Welsh. But as a rule, our employers are free from national préjudice in the matter of the employment of labor.

To the last question, No. 9—"What effect, if any, has the introduction of machinery had upon the employment of hands?"—Has it encouraged the substitution of women and children for men, and in what proportion?" I must confess to a feeling of disappointment in the matter of the replies. Although 102 employers answered, and 43 stated in various terms, that it had increased woman and child labor, and 19 that it had decreased it, and 40 others that it had not produced any apparent effect, yet, from the importance of the subject, it was hoped that it would have elicited a wider and more specific expression of the practical experience of manufacturers.

There is no possible doubt, that, reviewing our entire system of manufacturing industry, the introduction of machinery provides increasing facilities for woman and child employment. Some trades, as for example, the manufacture of paper and linen bags, have been created almost by the invention of machinery. And in departments of other industries, in the straw goods, boot and shoe and clothing trades, &c., the number of women has been evidently largely increased by the introduction of machinery.

The fact is, that in the busy rush of every day trade and commerce, the economic questions affected by new methods of manufacture are seldom regarded; the whole system of manufacture is governed absolutely, by supply and demand, it begins there and ends there, and any assistance to work out the industrial problem to a higher plane, must be found in the adoption of such methods for the relief and improvement of labor, as will find the highest recommendation among employers in the fact that it will assist one or the other of these two great principles of practical trade.

ANSWERS OF EMPLOYERS TO STATED QUESTIONS.

[The figures prefixed to the following answers are uniform with those used throughout this report, and indicate the order in which the various factories were visited by the bureau.]

QUESTION No. 1.

"Can you readily secure all the woman and child labor you require, or is there a scarcity of hands?"

BRICK MAKERS.

- 133. Can get all we can employ.
- 132. Can secure all we want.
- 126. Do not employ women. Can get plenty of boys.

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

- 253. Can get all we require.
- 73. There is no scarcity; we employ women and girls and boys, no very young children.
- 74. Can get all we need.

CARPET MAKERS.

- 193. No scarcity of hands, can secure all the woman labor I desire.
- 242. Employ women to sew; can get all the hands we need.
- 239. It is hard to get experienced hands, as the season is only for three months in the whole year; have plenty of inexperienced applicants.

CAN MAKING.

- 110. More than I want.
- 67. Get all we require.

CANDY MAKERS.

- 290. We can.
- 359. Plenty of labor.
- 99. We get all the girls we want.
- 100. We can secure more than necessary.
- 101. No scarcity of hands.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

- 202. We have always gotten all the women and children we need without trouble.
- 340. Yes, no scarcity.
- 327. We have no trouble in securing all help needed.
- 347. We can secure all the woman labor required.
- 302. We have more applicants than we need.

DRESS GOODS.

- 319. Find a scarcity of female help in our line, no children under 14 years employed.
- 308. There is a scarcity of skilled labor.
- 335. We can get all the help we want.
- 331. We have never enough good and capable hands.

219. We can secure all the women required, we do not employ children.

360. Yes.

247. Plenty.

232. Good experienced hands in our line are scarce.

251. We can secure all we want; no scarcity.

240. Scarcity of good hands.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

403. Yes Sir, we can, there is no scarcity of hands.

363. We employ no women, can get all the boys we want.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

391. We employ no women; employ a number of boys, but have no trouble in securing them.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

252. Can get all I need.

152. Yes, an abundance, and could employ many more if the American citizen and voter did not patronize the "Heathen Chinee."

356. We can secure all the unskilled help we require.

221. Yes all the women we need, there is no scarcity of hands.

LUMBER AND BOX MANUFACTURERS.

17. No experience with women labor, can get any number of boys.

MILLINERY.

228. Can readily obtain all needed help.

233. There are very few good milliners, but no scarcity of inferior hands, employ no children.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

89. Telegraphy.—Yes to first, to second query no.

98. Telephone.—Yes there is an abundance of hands.

200. Brush Makers.—Can get all the help wanted, but it requires time to learn.

234. Corset Makers.—Can readily secure all we need.

180. Fancy Goods.—We have always secured readily all we required.

20. Lead Pencils.—We can get all we require.

41. Coffee Roast.—Yes we can readily secure all the women labor we require, we do not approve of child labor.

165. Canvas Belting.—Yes we can get all we require.

80. Belting Makers.—Yes all the women we need.

62. Coat-Pad Makers.—Sometimes there is a scarcity of hands.

103. Harness Makers.—Can readily secure all we require.

123. Fire Works.—Yes, no scarcity.

314. Yeast Powder.—The market is well supplied.

154. Tents, Flags, &c.—Have to train our hands, but can always secure them.

81. Netting Makers. We have had no trouble in securing help.

61. Bed-Comforts. No, we find skilled labor scarce.

PACKERS.

361. Cannot always, labor often scarce.

16. We secure a fair quantity of both, but could use more.

12. We can secure all we want.

394. We can get all the hands we want and more.

95. Get all we need.

27. At times we have trouble in securing help, particularly when fruit is plentiful.

29. Plenty of help, too much, they are turned away.

28. No scarcity of women.

14. We can.

36. Yes.

24. } Generally we can, during fruit season there is sometimes
49. } a scarcity.

112. We don't find much difficulty except during the winter months.

111. Sometimes we can, and sometimes hands are scarce.

35. No scarcity of hands this season.

96. There is a scarcity of both women and young girls in our busy season, and we find that girls from the age of 10 to 25 years are by far the best and most desirable.

22. Generally can secure enough.

PATENT MEDICINES.

343. We can readily secure all the woman and child labor we require.

339. Yes, all the women we require, no scarcity of hands.

POTTERY.

53. I can secure all I need.

104. Yes, more than we can employ.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND BOOK-BINDING.

300. Yes, we can get all we require.

326. Yes.

178. Generally I can.

PAPER GOODS.

83. Can get all we want without difficulty.

318. No scarcity of hands.

372. There is a scarcity of experienced labor.

54. We can secure all and more than we require of woman and child labor.

328. I can secure all I require.

117. All the women we want—no children employed.

RAG MANUFACTURERS.

70. We find it quite difficult to get them adapted, and hard obtain female labor for our business.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

- 294. We cannot secure all the labor we want.
- 209. There is a scarcity of experienced labor.
- 158. Labor is scarce, we employ no children.
- 85. We can get all we want.
- 323. During winter months, can get as many as we require; during hot weather, we cannot secure enough labor.
- 324. There is generally a scarcity of skilled labor.
- 334. There is a scarcity of hands especially of skilled ones.
- 301. Can secure all we wish.
- 321. Have always found a scarcity of hands.
- 196. Plenty of hands.
- 326. There is a scarcity of woman labor, especially skilled labor.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

- 56. A fair supply to draw upon.
- 353. Can readily secure all the woman labor, we employ no children.
- 254. Yes all the women, there is no scarcity of hands.
- 342. Female labor is plentiful, we employ no children.
- 75. Secure all female labor we want, don't employ child labor.

STRAW GOODS.

- 345. We employ no child labor, our female help range from 18 to 25 years of age, skilled labor in sewing hats by machine is the most plentiful, we have no trouble in securing help.
- 201. We do not employ any women or girls below the age of 15 years; we have very little difficulty to get all the female labor we need.
- 354. Yes, and by constant education of hands we secure all the necessary skilled labor.
- 235. We have been able to secure all the unskilled, but not skilled labor.
- 357. We can secure all we want, but skilled hands are scarce.

SPICES.

- 79. Have had no trouble in securing female help.
- 55. Yes, we can secure all the help necessary.

TAILORS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

- 283. There is no scarcity.
- 185. Varies; there is no scarcity at present.
- 150. Can secure all we need, no scarcity.
- 137. In some seasons of the year we can, but not when preserving and pickling houses are open.
- 192. We can secure all hands necessary at all times.
- 181. There is a scarcity of labor.
- 246. We can secure all the woman labor necessary, there is no scarcity of hands.

249. Can get plenty.
 195. We experience no difficulty in obtaining all the hands we require.
 289. There is no scarcity of woman labor; no use in our business for child labor.
 280. There is no scarcity of hands.
 305. Can generally secure all the woman labor we require; do not employ children.
 292. Can readily secure all the women I require.
 332. We can get all we need.
 172. Yes.
 296. We can generally get all the woman labor we require; cannot use child labor.
 306. No.
 303. Experienced female hands on pants and vests are rather scarce, excepting between seasons.
 282. We can readily obtain all we require.
 68. No scarcity.
 176. Yes.
 284. Yes.
 170. Yes.

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

120. More applications for work than we can employ.
 131. I can secure all the female labor I require.
 21. Yes.
 78. We can, as a rule, secure all we need.
 395. No scarcity.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

69. No scarcity of hands.
 57. Yes.
 344. In some parts of our work we can use unskilled labor, and these we can get at all times.
 58. We can secure all such labor at any time readily, except during the canning season when there is a scarcity.

ANSWERS OF EMPLOYERS TO STATED QUESTIONS.

QUESTION No. 2.

"Has the number of applicants for work increased or decreased since 1885, and to what extent?"

BRICK MAKERS.

- 125 Increased to a considerable extent.
 126. Can get plenty of boys—there is an increase.
 132. Increased.
 383. Have increased.
 130. About the same.
 133. No increase or decrease.

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

73. We have observed no change.
253. Increased probably 100 per cent., (female labor.)
76. Cannot say there is any difference.

CARPET MAKERS.

237. About the same.
242. No marked difference; seems the same as for some time which may be owing to the fact that employment cannot be had the year round.
193. Increased about 10 per cent.

CAN MAKERS.

110. Increased.
140. About the same as in 1885.
67. Applicants have been more numerous this year than for 3 or 4 years past, we suppose about 3 to 1.

CANDY MAKERS.

290. Continued about the same.
359. Increased.
99. Increased 25 per cent.
100. Increased to a large extent,
101. Increased at least 25 per cent.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

202. Think it is about the same.
340. If any change at all, decreased.
327. We should judge the applications for work have increased in these later years.
347. It has increased 100 per cent.
302. About the same.

DRESS GOODS.

319. Decreased considerably.
308. No change.
335. Increased 25 per cent.
331. With us it has decreased.
219. It has increased considerably.
360. Increased 50 per cent.
247. The same.
232. Decreased.
251. The same.
240. The same.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

403. It has increased.
396. It has decreased.
363. We know of no material change.
138. Applications for work have increased at least an average of 2 per day.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

391. Window glass blowers and gathers decreased, bottle blowers and boys increased.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

221. Increased to a small extent.

211. About the same.

264. Decreased.

356. About the same.

LUMBER AND BOX MANUFACTURERS.

52. Increased.

393. Increased this year.

17. About the same.

65. Do not notice any difference.

401. Probably increased; this summer especially, though from local causes.

MILLINERY.

228. About the same.

233. There has been no increase.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

98. Telephone.—There is a gradual increase from year to year.

89. Telegraph.—Increased.

200. Brush Makers.—Increased 50 per cent.

389. Piano Manufacturers.—Increased 33 per cent.

234. Corset Makers.—Increased.

180. Fancy Goods.—We have decreased 50 per cent. in females.

20. Lead Pencils.—Remains the same.

41. Coffee Roast.—As far as we know about the same.

163. Harness Makers.—Have noticed no perceptible decrease.

123. Fire Works.—Increased 200 per cent.

314. Yeast Powder.—On the increase during 1889.

154. Flags, Tents, &c.—No perceptible difference.

81. Netting Makers.—We cannot say that there has been any change.

61. Bed Comforts.—Skilled female labor decreased, unskilled increased.

PACKERS.

361. Not having taken special notice, cannot give definite reply; we have not noticed any marked increase of late.

16. Decreased owing to the number of new factories in operation; think the quantity is slightly on the increase.

12. With us it has increased, but we think for some good reasons, one being that we give more steady employment than some of our competitors, another that our hands receive better treatment and accommodations.

394. It has increased this year, 1889, 100 per cent.

95. Increased about 20 per cent.

- 27. Have not noticed any increase.
- 29. We think there has been an increase more among the foreign element, but very largely also among the natives.
- 28. Have not noticed any difference.
- 14. Just about the same.
- 36. Increased according to increase of business.
- 24. It has increased somewhat.
- 49. It has increased somewhat.
- 112. Increased to small extent.
- 111. It is we think, about the same.
- 35. We think there has been an increase.
- 96. We see no especial change as the descendants continue the work of their parents.
- 22. Have noted no change either way.

PATENT MEDICINES.

- 343. We think it has increased; we cannot tell to what extent.
- 339. Increased about 20 per cent.

POTTERY.

- 53. There has been a slight increase.
- 104. Probably increased somewhat.
- 10. Increased about 20 per cent.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND BOOK BINDING.

- 300. About same.
- 326. Increased about 20 per cent.
- 178. No apparent change.

PAPER GOODS.

- 83. There has been no appreciable increase.
- 318. No difference since 1885.
- 372. About the same.
- 54. It did not increase until 1889, and then about 50 per cent.
- 328. It has increased lately 25 per cent. more than usual.
- 215. There is no increase.
- 117. About the same.

RAG MANUFACTURERS.

- 70. Decreased so far as our observation goes in our business.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MANUFACTURERS.

- 294. There seems to be no perceptible change.
- 209. Increased largely.
- 158. Increased 25 per cent. since 1885.
- 85. If anything, increased.
- 323. Applicants have increased; cannot say to what extent.
- 324. Owing to increased number of firms in this trade, the number of applicants with us has slightly decreased.
- 334. It has decreased.
- 321. Cannot say that we notice any change.
- 324. Decreased.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

- 56. No very perceptible change, decrease if anything.
- 353. Increased about 20 per cent.
- 254. We have not noticed any change.
- 342. Increased to the extent of 20 per cent.
- 75. Applicants for work have increased.

STRAW GOODS.

- 345. Increased,
- 201. It has in our opinion decidedly increased; we should say to the extent of quite 25 per cent.
- 354. Greatly increased.
- 235. About the same.
- 357. We have perceived no difference.

SPICES.

- 79. Increased quite perceptibly.

TAILORS, CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

- 283. It has increased 33 per cent.
- 185. Increased; due to greater immigration.
- 150. Increased 25 per cent.
- 137. Increased to a very great extent.
- 192. Increased about 35 per cent.
- 181. Applicants have decreased.
- 246. Increased.
- 249. About same.
- 195. Whilst our demand for work has very materially increased, we have had no difficulty in supplying it.
- 289. It has increased 25 per cent.
- 305. Has increased about 25 cent.
- 292. The number of applicants has been uniform.
- 332. Has increased.
- 172. Increased.
- 296. Increased about from 25 to 33 per cent.
- 306. Yes, 40 per cent.
- 303. Have increased about 20 per cent.
- 282. Increased fully 100 per cent.
- 68. Increased.
- 284. Increased.
- 170. Yes, increased.

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

- 131. There is neither increase nor decrease.
- 21. Increased.
- 78. Increased fully 10 per cent.
- 395. Can see no difference.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

- 69. Considerably increased.
- 57. Increased.

345. Number of applicants increase and decrease according to season of year.
82. Increased 10 per cent. to 25 per cent.
58. We do not notice any difference.

ANSWERS OF EMPLOYERS TO STATED QUESTIONS.

QUESTION No. 3.

"Is the employment of women and children in factories conducive to health or otherwise?"

BRICK MAKERS.

132. In our opinion no girls under 14 years of age, should be employed in manufactories on account of health and morality.

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

73. With us they have had as good health as usual.
253. It depends on the kind of business and the work they have to perform; with us their health is good.
74. Certainly not injurious in our factory.

CARPET MAKERS.

239. Sewing carpets is hard work, but we consider it healthy.
193. I cannot positively answer, but think it is.

CAN MAKERS.

110. It is according to what kind of work they do, and how they are treated.

CANDY MAKERS.

290. In our factory there is no cause for disease.
359. Does not affect their health.
99. Seems beneficial.
100. No.
101. Ours is light work and extremely healthy.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

202. We do not think our business unhealthy.
340. If properly ventilated we would think it healthy.
327. Our female employees are, as a rule over 18 years of age, and we should say that they enjoy good health, and are usually in good spirits and satisfied.
347. In our business there is nothing injurious.
302. We find our help to enjoy as good health as any other.

DRESS GOODS.

319. Our work being light, has no effect in this regard.
308. Our work is healthy.
335. Our rooms are large and well ventilated and work very light, therefore conducive to health.
331. No, particularly it is not injurious if the employer takes proper interest in his employees.
360. It has no effect on the health of women.

- 247. Not healthy for children.
- 232. Our work is not injurious.
- 240. Yes, it is conductive to health.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

- 403. It is not conducive to health.
- 363. Our boys enjoy good health.
- 138. In our opinion it is not.

FRAME MANUFACTURERS.

- 368. Healthy in this line.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

- 391. We consider the work for boys is no detriment to their health, but improves them.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

- 221. Proper ventilation and nine hours per day it is conducive to health.
- 152. As ours is well ventilated and lighted, yet it is conducive to health.
- 356. We have scarcely any sickness.

MILLINERY.

- 228. Employees in millinery workrooms are generally healthy.

MACHINISTS.

- 483. It depends altogether upon the kind of business and the sanitary regulations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 98. Telephone—There is nothing deleterious to health, except confinement.
- 89. Telegraph.—We have a well-ventilated office.
- 200. Brush makers.—Our business does not injure health.

FANCY GOODS.

- 180. Fancy Goods.—If properly ventilated women's work can be made pleasant and healthy; they should have not over nine hours work, eight hours is sufficient. They should have closets and toilets well ventilated and clean. They should have elevator for any walking above two floors. Facilities for a warm dinner and time to eat it should at all times be insisted on and regulated by law.

262. Sash and Blinds—It is not.

- 20. Lead Pencils.—The nature of this manufacture is not detrimental to health.

- 41. Coffee Roast.—Not prejudicial when proper arrangements and comforts are provided.

CANVASS BELTING.

- 165. All depends upon the state in which the factories are kept.
- 80. Belting Makers.—We have very little complaint of sickness from our employees.

106. Mechanical Engineers.—We see no reason why, in a properly ventilated place, it is not as healthy as home employment.

62. Coat Pad Makers.—Not at all unhealthy.

123. Fire Works.—In my factory conducive to health.

314. Yeast Powder.—We think our particular business healthy.

154. Tents, Flags, &c.—There is nothing unhealthy in our business.

81. Netting Makers.—Employment in factories is not injurious.

196. Japanner.—Employment in factories is injurious.

61. Bed Comforts.—The exercise of coming to work, commingling with other hands, and exchange of thought, we think conducive of good health.

PACKERS.

361. That depends largely upon circumstances; if some attention be paid to the comfort of the hands (which can be readily done without much cost) we do not think that injury would result, as our business is neither laborious nor confining.

16. Never heard of any complaint of detriment to health.

12. In some cases the employment of women is a hardship to particular individuals, but we cannot say it is injurious to health in well-regulated establishments.

294. Our business does not seem to have any injurious effect.

95. Can only speak for our own business; it is healthy.

27. As a rule our employees are unusually healthy.

29. Seems to have good health, but it looks like a pity for children to work in factories.

28. I don't consider it has any effect on their health.

14.—It does not seem to injure them.

26. It is conducive to health.

112. Our surroundings are healthy, and as far as we know the per cent. of sickness is very small.

111. We don't consider our trade unhealthy.

35. Our employees are the healthiest people in the state.

96. We think the work in our business is beneficial to health, at least not detrimental in any way, nor is it very laborious and not at all heavy.

22. See nothing injurious in our business.

PATENT MEDICINES.

343. We believe it is conducive to health in well-regulated establishments.

339. It depends upon the class of work.

POTTERY.

104. Can only speak of our own factory as decidedly healthful.

10. In our line of business it makes very little difference.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND BOOKBINDING.

300. In our business—no it is not injurious.

299. There is nothing derogatory to health.
 361. No ; boys, as a general thing, are dirty in their habits.
 178. I am unable to decide.

PAPER GOODS.

83. It is certainly not unhealthy.
 318. Not unhealthy in paper-box factory.
 372. Yes it is healthy, provided attention is given to their comfort.
 54. Conducive to the health of women ; less so to children.
 328. It is not.
 215. No.
 117. Our work is light and not detrimental to health.

RAG MANUFACTURERS.

70. This business is proportionately more congenial to health than many other employments for females.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

301. No complaint of ill health arising from this business.
 294. It is conducive to health.
 209. Conducive in our factory.
 158. Our business is not injurious to women.
 85. We think it is no disadvantage.
 334. Under proper conditions we consider the occupation beneficial.
 334. It depends solely on the business in which they are engaged—ours is not injurious.
 321. Do not think, from observation, that factory work injures health.
 194. Bad on woman's health ; especially foot power.
 324. Health of women in factory is good.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

56. Depends, in our opinion, greatly upon the sanitary condition of the work-shop.
 353. We know of nothing to the contrary ; very little sickness is reported to us.
 254. We think it is not injurious.
 254. We think not injurious.
 342. Conducive to health, industry and frugality.
 75. If ventilation is sufficient it is as healthy in factories as any other place.

STRAW GOODS.

345. In our line of manufacture it is not unhealthful.
 201. We think, most decidedly, that in factories like ours, it very greatly promotes mental, moral and physical health.
 354. In our business not at all detrimental to health.
 235. Our work is clean and healthy.
 357. We know that our trade has not affected their health in any manner.

SPICES.

79. This depends upon character of work performed as well as condition of factory.

55. Not injurious to health with us.

TAILORS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

150. Not injurious to health.

137. Our work and our factory does not appear to effect their health one way or the other.

181. In our judgment it is not detrimental.

289. We do not think it conducive to health.

172. Cannot say.

303. Have not seen any injurious effect on healthy people.

68. In our opinion it is decidedly injurious.

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

120. Very little loss time with us on account of sickness.

131. It is not injurious.

21. Yes, it is conducive to health

78. In factories conducted as ours, conducive to health.

395. Yes, when factories are well ventilated, very healthy.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

69. Know of nothing injurious in our work.

57. Yes, it is healthy; have very little sickness.

344. We think it healthy. We have a number of women here for years, whose health seems better now than when they first came to us.

82. More healthy than crowded rooms in tenement houses.

Our hands are well and hearty; they are little troubled with sickness.

ANSWERS OF EMPLOYERS TO STATED QUESTIONS.

QUESTION No. 4.

"Are there more married or single women employed in your business; and what is the proportion?"

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

73. All single. When they marry they leave.

253. None married.

74. All single girls.

CARPET MAKERS.

242. The majority are widows and single women. Very few married.

193. More single women. About 80 per cent.

239. About 33 per cent. married women.

CANDY MAKERS.

290. Mostly single.

359. All single.

99. All single.
 100. Very few single.
 101. Seven-eighths of the employees are single.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

202. Nearly all are married.
 340. We have no married women employed.
 327. The majority of female help employed by us are single.
 347. We only employ single women.
 302. Only single.

DRESS GOODS.

319. Usually single.
 308. Ninety per cent. single.
 331. Mostly single women.
 335. We employ about all unmarried women.
 219. Ninety-five per cent. of dressmakers in workshops are single.
 360. More single, proportion of three to one.
 247. Single.
 232. Nearly all single.
 251. Only single and widows.
 240. All single. Don't know of any married.

FRAME MANUFACTURERS.

368. Nearly all single.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

221. Single. Proportion about five to one.
 152. It is about even up.
 252. All our hands are married.
 356. About twenty single to one married.

MILLINERY.

228. More single women. About five or six to one.
 233. More single women. I employ thirty and only one is married.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

98. Telephone—We employ only single women.
 89. Telegraph.—All single.
 200. Brush Makers.—All are single.
 234. Corset Makers.—All single.
 20. Lead Pencils.—All unmarried.
 41. Coffee Roast.—Mostly single.
 165. Canvas Belting.—No married women.
 80. Belting Makers.—Ninety per cent. are single women.
 106. Mechanical engineers.—They are all single.
 62. Coat Pad Makers.—Nearly all single.
 103. Harness Makers.—Employ more single women. Proportion about five to one.
 123. Fire-Works.—Married, three to one.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM EMPLOYERS. 49

314. Yeast Powder.—All are single. No married ones are employed.

154. Tents, Flags, &c.—Principally single women.

81. Netting Makers.—Have no married women.

61. Bed Comforts.—All single except fore-ladies.

PACKERS.

361. About half and half. Day hands mostly single. Piece hands half single, half married.

16. About half of each.

12. There are more married than single women employed in our business. We should judge about sixty per cent. married and forty per cent. single.

394. Mostly married women.

95. About half and half.

27. Two-thirds married.

29. We think more married ; one-third more.

25. About equal.

14. Almost equally divided.

36. About equal proportions.

24. } We think about half each.
29. }

112. The proportion is about even.

111. Cannot tell, but estimate more married.

35. About $\frac{3}{4}$ married.

PATENT MEDICINES.

343. Almost all single.

339. We employ all single ladies ; few married ones apply.

POTTERY.

53. All single in our employ.

104. About 10 per cent. married.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND BOOKBINDING.

300. All single.

178. About $\frac{3}{4}$ single ; $\frac{1}{4}$ married.

PAPER GOODS.

83. Proportion of married very small ; 5 or 6 per cent.

318. Two-thirds are single.

372. There are more single ; about 3 per cent. married.

54. We never employ married women, only single women and widows.

328. I employ all single ladies.

215. All single.

RAG MANUFACTURERS.

70. Four-fifths of our hands are unmarried.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

301. Very few married, nearly all single.

- 294. Most of our operators are single; 99 per cent.
- 209. All single.
- 158. Two-thirds single.
- 85. All single.
- 323. More single, 10 to 1.
- 324. Generally about $\frac{1}{2}$ are single.
- 334. There are more single women, proportion 20 to 1.
- 321. The proportion is about 2 to 1 in favor of the single.
- 194. All single.
- 324. Mostly single women.

SHOE MANUFACTURING.

- 56. Majority single.
- 353. Seventy per cent. single, 20 per cent. widows, 10 per cent. married.
- 254. More single, about 6 to 1.
- 342. Ninety per cent. are single women.
- 75. Very few married, mostly single.

STRAW GOODS.

- 345. More single, proportion $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 201. All, without a single exception, unmarried in our employ.
- 354. More single women.
- 235. Mostly single.
- 357. More single—20 to 1.

SPICES.

- 79. All single women, so far as we are informed.
- 55. Employ none but single women.

TAILORS, CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

- 283. There are none married.
- 185. Almost the same proportion.
- 150. More single.
- 137. About equally divided.
- 192. Mostly married, about 75 per cent.
- 181. Almost $\frac{2}{3}$ single, $\frac{1}{3}$ married.
- 249. About equal.
- 195. About equally divided.
- 289. More married, proportion 3 to 1.
- 305. About equal.
- 292. More married women, proportion $\frac{2}{3}$.
- 172. More married, 2 to 1.
- 296. More married women, 66 per cent.
- 306. About equal.
- 303. More married, about 3 to 1.
- 282. More single, about 25 per cent. more.
- 68. No married women in my employ.
- 176. All single women in my employ.
- 284. Almost equal proportion.
- 170. More single, 20 to 1.

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

120. About 15-16 are single, balance usually such as are deserted by worthless husbands.

131. All single.

2i. All single.

78. Only employ single women.

395. Two-thirds are single.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

69. Single predominate.

57. Single women largely predominate, but "grass-widows" are plentiful.

344. More single, proportion about 10 to 1.

82. All single.

58. We have more unmarried females.

ANSWERS OF EMPLOYERS TO STATED QUESTIONS.

QUESTION No. 5.

"Does the employment of females in factories lower or elevate the standard of morals among employees?"

BRICK MAKERS.

132. In our opinion no girls under 14 years of age should be employed in factories, on account of health and morals.

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

73. We think the standard with us is elevated.

253. That depends on the kind of men the proprietors are.

74. Has an elevating tendency with us.

CARPET MAKERS.

193. I think it elevates the morals.

239. We allow nothing that will tend to lower the morals of our employees.

CAN MAKERS.

110. It is according to the kind of women you get and the standard of the men.

CANDY MAKERS.

290. The tendency is to lower rather than to elevate.

359. We allow no immoral conduct or bad language in our place, hence morals can only improve.

99. In properly conducted factories there is no change.

100. Decidedly, it helps to lower.

101. It does not change the morals of employees, as far as we can judge.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

202. I think it elevates, if the right sort are employed.

340. We only employ women of good character.

327. We consider that the presence of females in our working

departments raises the standard of morals, and we always employ those who have a good reputation.

347. Our care is to elevate the moral standard.

302. We are very careful whom we employ, and have never had any trouble in that way.

DRESS GOODS.

312. We use considerable discretion in the character of our employees.

308. Our strict rules of behavior prevent an opinion.

331. This depends upon the moral standard of employers; they can certainly prohibit or check any tendency against good morals, and if such is done, the standard of morals will be elevated.

335. That depends on the character of the girls, and whether they come much in contact with men; our girls behave themselves splendidly.

360. It does not lower their morals in my place.

247. It lowers them in large factories.

240. In our opinion it elevates morals.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

138. We think that it rather tends to lower the standard of morals.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

152. You will find moral and immoral in every group the world over.

356. It depends entirely on the employer.

MILLINERY.

228. For 20 years the standard of morality has always been high in our work-room.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

98. TELEPHONE—Employment of females by us undoubtedly elevates public morals.

89. TELEGRAPH—Elevates morals.

200. BRUSH MAKERS—Our business does not lower, in the minds of right-thinking people.

180. FANCY GOODS—Employment of females in factory elevates the standard of morals; of course, it depends on education; a lady will check profanity and command respect, and the influence is good.

263. SASH AND BLINDS—It lowers. We might employ them to advantage, but do not care to on this account.

41. COFFEE ROAST—It depends entirely upon the surroundings and care taken of employees.

165. CANVAS BELTING—It does not lower the standard of morals in our employ.

80. BELTING MAKERS—We think female help has a tendency to lower morals.

106. MECHANICAL ENGINEERS—We cannot say that it has influence either way.

62. COAT-PAD MAKERS—It elevates the morals.

103. HARNESS MAKERS—Elevates morals.

314. YEAST POWDER—It rests entirely with the employees. Our rule is to elevate.

154. TENTS, FLAGS, &c.—I take almost parental care and pride in my girls.

81. MATTING MAKERS—I cannot see why it should lower if the employer has any regard for his help.

61. BED COMFORTS—We think it elevates.

PACKERS.

361. Neither necessarily—Gross carelessness and unconcern upon the employer's part might, in some instances, lead to the lowering of the moral tone, but ordinary attention would prevent anything like this, and the relation between the hands would be no more precarious than in any other public gathering.

12. In answer to this question, can only say, it either elevates or lowers the standard of morals, just as the employer makes it.

396. As a rule we think it lowers morals.

95. Has no effect.

27. In a well regulated establishment it elevates.

29. Cannot say; we do not allow profane language in our house.

28. I think it lowers the standard of morals.

14. We do not think the help we get is injured any.

36. Elevates.

112. Depends upon the individual largely; we do not tolerate any unbecoming conduct or language that we are aware of.

111. That depends on employees, nothing improper allowed, and are discharged at once.

35. Being mostly females together, we think it elevates their morals.

96. The class of females employed, we think, in our business, are rather morally elevated, it certainly does not lower the tone, as they are not brought in contact with persons who would contaminate.

PATENT MEDICINES.

343. It elevates beyond doubt.

339. Rather elevates them, as the employed are the most virtuous.

POTTERY.

53. Where there is special oversight, it will elevate, and the reverse without such special oversight; such oversight is very seldom given.

104. Our hands are employed in separate departments.

10. We do not inquire into their morals, as we think it is none of our business.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND BOOKBINDING.

300. Our establishment separates the sexes.

326. From our knowledge of the business we think it lowers the standard.

178. In our opinion the standard of morals is not lowered.

PAPER GOODS.

83. There is nothing detrimental to morals in our business.

372. It depends entirely upon the management.

54. It lowers, on account of the mixed company as one bad apple spoils a barrel.

328. It does not lower, but elevates morals.

215. It does not lower the standard at all.

117. Not in our business.

RAG MANUFACTURERS.

70. It does not lower the standard in proportion to the number employed.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

301. We see no appreciable effect either way.

294. It has no tendency to lower morals.

209. Elevates them.

158. We think it elevates the moral standard.

85. It does not lower the standard in the least.

323. With proper discipline morals cannot be lowered.

324. Cannot state as our employees do not come in contact with males in our establishment.

334. I do not think it is affected either way.

194. Does not affect them generally.

324. Not at all, the sexes are kept strictly separate.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

56. To our knowledge our girls have been unaffected.

353. Our female employees are entirely separate from our male employees.

254. Never have noticed anything wrong.

342. It refines the males and begets self-reliance and self-respect in the females.

75. As far as we observe morals are unaffected.

STRAW GOODS.

345. In our factory it elevates.

201. We have no hesitation in saying that the moral character of the average female is much improved by her employment in such factories as ours.

354. So far as our experience goes we have never discovered anything indicating any tendency toward immorality.

235. Our male and female help work separately. We have a

very nice lot of female help and do not think their work has anything to do with their morals.

1. 357. Elevates them in our factory, if such is possible.

SPICES.

79. This, we think, depends in a measure upon themselves.

55. With us it rather elevates, as we employ only girls of good character.

TAILORS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

283. We think it lowers the standard.

150. Does not interfere with their moral habits.

181. We think it does not lower the standard,

249. Lowers the standard.

289. No effect in this business.

303. Lowers the standard; depends largely on the kind of employers and room mates.

68. It decidedly lowers the standard.

178. It does not lower.

170. Neither.

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

120. Our observation is it elevates the standard; we investigate the moral status before employing females.

131. The strictest rules of morality are enforced in my factory.

21. It does not lessen the standard in my factory.

78. We have found in our experience that it elevates.

395. Does not lower in our works, as we are very strict.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

69. It elevates.

57. We firmly believe the presence of women elevates morals.

344. We think it elevates morals; we know only of a very few cases of women in our employ, for the last 17 years, who have gone astray.

82. It makes women independent and improves morality.

58. Depends upon the management; it does not lower the standard in our factory.

ANSWERS OF EMPLOYERS TO STATED QUESTIONS.

QUESTION No. 6.

“Do you prefer woman and child labor to adult males in your business, and if so, for what reason?”

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

73. We employ women, girls and boys for work which does not require the strength of adult male workmen, because they cost less.

253. We employ mostly male labor, only about 12 per cent. female, and these for light work, because we get better results by reason of neatness, etc.

74. We employ girls for special work and because they are better adapted to do it; we use them in packing cakes.

CARPET MAKERS.

193. I prefer male workmen, as they are better able to stand the hardships of this business.

239. Would generally prefer male workmen, as females are less practical, but when judgement is not necessary females are preferable.

CAN MAKERS.

110. I prefer men; let the women mind the home and children go to school.

140. Male workmen always; it is their place to work, and let women attend home duties and children go to school.

67. Adult male workmen, because more suitable; do better work and more of it.

CANDY MAKERS.

290. We prefer woman and child labor in our business; they are better adapted to it than adult males.

359. Prefer women for light work—labeling, wrapping, etc.

99. We employ girls and boys for different work to that done by men.

100. If competition would admit, we would prefer adult male labor.

101. We prefer women for light work.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

340. We prefer women, because they are neater, quicker and do better work.

327. We prefer woman labor, because our work seems to be more fitted to that sex; men's fingers are not clean enough for the lighter work.

347. We prefer female labor; they are more particular, more neat and cost less.

DRESS GOODS.

319. In our line of business adult male help cannot be utilized, the work being of a light and delicate nature.

308. We prefer woman labor; they are more regular in attendance and habits, and do not cause the contention of males.

331. Our work can only be done by women, as it requires natural taste, which men have not got.

335. Women, as men could not do the work.

219. Our business being chiefly with ladies, we prefer lady employees.

360. Women, on account of hand sewing.

247. Women; prices too low to employ men.

232. Young ladies, because we can educate them to do their work correctly.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

403. The only reason for preferring child labor is, that by the aid of improved machinery, we can get more work for less money.

363. We employ boys because they can wait on the men and clean the factory while they learn the trade.

138. Prefer adult males as better suited to our business.

FRAME MANUFACTURERS.

368. We prefer women in some branches as they can be depended on.

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

32. We employ boys, not under 16 years of age, in order to keep the trade supplied with workmen.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

24. Women; for the reason they have a sleight in handling underwear that men never have.

152. Prefer women because more adapted to our business.

356. We prefer women for certain kind of work because they are better adapted to it.

LUMBER AND BOX FACTORIES.

17. Prefer boys for some things, because they are better suited and cheaper.

MILLINERY.

228. Women have a special aptitude for the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

98. TELEPHONE—We prefer women because of the restraining influences they exert on the users of telephones, and because of their adaptability.

89. TELEGRAPH—We have no preference.

200. BRUSH MAKERS—We prefer women; we cannot afford to pay men's prices for the kind of work that women do.

180. FANCY GOODS—We have found each sex and class adapted to their several duties.

20. LEAD PENCILS—We prefer women and children on account of their adaptability, and because of the cheaper expense.

41. COFFEE ROAST—More skillful in handling and making up packages, while rates are somewhat cheaper.

165. CANVAS BELTING—We cannot use male labor.

80. BELTING MAKERS—We prefer female labor, as this class of help is better fitted for our kind of work which is running sewing machines, folding duck, &c.

106. MECHANICAL ENGINEERS—We dispense with woman and child labor, whenever possible, mainly on account of its unreliability.

62. COAT-PAD MAKERS—Our work being very light, sewing, &c., which can be better done by females, we prefer woman labor.

103. HARNESS MAKERS—We have no preference.
123. FIRE WORKS—We prefer male labor, have no trouble with them.
314. YEAST POWDER—We prefer female labor for our work, because men could not become experts in our line.
154. TENTS, FLAGS, &c.—Women for women's work, men for men's work.
81. NETTING MAKERS—Women, because they are better adapted to our work.
196. JAPANNER—Would prefer to work adults if prices were better.

PACKERS.

361. Women and larger sized children are preferable for piece work; small children not desirable on account of waste. Piece work is unsuitable for men, as the spectacle of able-bodied and strong men sitting down all day hulling peas, peeling tomatoes, peaches, &c., is not a very elevating one; nine times out of ten, men who are willing to do such work are lazy and shiftless.
16. We prefer women and girls owing to the nature of our work, which men are not adapted to.
12. Do not care for child labor at all, but in our business we are often compelled to employ children and, to a certain extent, take care of those not able to labor, in order to get the women. A great part of our work is that for which women only are adapted, and men would make awkward labor. Again, the pay for this work is cheaper; to deprive this trade of female labor would be the same as if you were allowed no female domestics in your family.
394. We prefer women and children for our kind of work, as females are more adapted to it.
95. We prefer women and children because they are better fitted.
27. The work that women and children perform in canning houses, could not be done in an acceptable manner by men.
29. In packing fruits men could not do the work as the pay is small, and women also do more than men. Shucking oysters we prefer men; do not want children if we could help it.
14. We prefer women because better adapted to the kind of work.
36. We prefer women and children because they are neater, quicker and more cleanly than men.
24. } Yes, we prefer women; as the majority of the work is
49. } more suited to them.
112. We require women for quickness of hand.
111. As a rule we prefer women, because they understand the handling of fruits and vegetables better than men, and as their work is principally piece-work they can earn more.

45. We prefer women because they are much faster in doing light work, and are neater.

96. In some seasons of this trade, women and females over 12 years of age are most desirable.

22. Yes, we prefer women and children; because the work is better adapted to them, being very light.

PATENT MEDICINES.

343. We prefer woman and child labor, for such work as we employ them on, because they do the work more neatly and more rapidly than men.

339. We prefer women in some departments because they are better adapted.

POTTERY.

53. I do not prefer women and child labor.

104. We prefer women and children in departments where work is suited to their strength and temperament. Women are mostly employed in decorating our wares.

10. We do not prefer woman and child labor.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND BOOKBINDING.

326. We prefer boys to men as they are more active in their movements.

178. Women are preferable for some work in the bookbinding trade.

PAPER GOODS.

83. We prefer female labor because our work is woman's work; the use of sewing machines, &c.

318. In this business no male workman could do the work like women and girls, hence we prefer that labor for such work.

372. We prefer woman and child labor, although it is sometimes hard to control them.

56. We prefer women in tying up paper bags on account of their neatness, prefer children for light work.

328. For making paper boxes women are preferred as it would not pay men enough.

117. Women for some work and men for some work.

RAG MANUFACTURERS.

70. For assorting new woolen rags we prefer female labor, they are more nimble and more suitable in every way. They can perform more and better work in that particular line.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

301. Prefer female help, could not use male labor.

294. We employ female help, men not being adapted for same.

209. Women for light employment.

158. We can only use women in our business.

85. Women much preferred, we can manage them better.

323. We employ women on sewing machines and could not use

men, and we employ men in our cutting-room and could not use women.

324. Except for cutting garments, we employ no males as we believe sewing with machines (ours are run by power) is more the work of women than men.

321. Never employed any other than female help on our work.

194. Women are the only hands who can make shirts properly.

324. Our business being all light fabrics, is more suitable for women and we employ no men except as cutters.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

56. Employment is given to both sexes, light work to girls because of greater neatness and dispatch.

353. For certain work in the factory it is absolutely necessary to employ women, such as running sewing machines and doing kindred work, and for this reason they are preferable to men.

254. We are obliged to employ women as they seem to do the work better and cheaper.

342. Certain kinds of work come more natural to women and can be done by them better and more economically.

STRAW GOODS.

201. There are certain departments in our factory where female labor is absolutely indispensable.

354. In some departments of our business female help is absolutely necessary, as the use of the needle and the required taste in trimming could not be executed by men.

235. We use male labor in the heavy and ladies for the lighter work.

357. We require both male and female labor in our business, the latter because they are more skillful and adept at certain work.

SPICES.

79. The character of work performed by females in our employ cannot, we think, be nearly so well done by either males or children; hence we prefer women for that work.

55. We prefer women in our business, goods are light and require delicate handling.

TAILORS, CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

185. Women for women's work.

150. We prefer women for the particular work we make.

137. It depends entirely upon the grade of work.

192. We employ both and have no preference.

181. Certain departments are run exclusively with male workmen, while in others female labor is used. The employment of such labor has been in use since the establishment of our line of business, and such labor is better adapted to female than male workmen.

249. I prefer adult males.
195. Men, as well as women, have their special work in our line, and they do not in any manner conflict with each other.
289. We prefer male workmen, as men, possessing more strength, can handle goods in our line to a better advantage.
292. For children's pants I prefer women's work, for long pants I prefer male workmen. It seems that women can make better wages on children's pants than men.
332. We prefer adult male workmen.
182. We prefer men.
296. We require both male and female workers on the different grades of work ; men doing the finer work.
306. We prefer men.
303. Women, because they are not so obstinate as men and will correct mistakes if any.
282. We prefer male workmen, because they can make a superior class of work.
68. We prefer male adult labor.
176. I find male workmen more suited to our work.
284. Prefer men, they are better workers.

TIN-WARE MANUFACTURERS.

120. Would prefer employing male help altogether. Don't know that we would ever have employed women and children had not others in our line done it before us.
131. On certain work I prefer to employ female help, they produce neater and better work.
21. Prefer adult male workmen.
78. We prefer in each department such labor as is best adapted to the work to be produced.
395. In some cases we prefer one to the other ; in wrapping, the girls are best ; in running the machine, men.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

69. Preferable for the class of work required from female labor.
57. Woman and child labor is better adapted for the lighter employments where nimble fingers are required, such as assorting tobacco and packing in tin-foil, bags, &c., and labeling.
344. We do not prefer women, but think them equal to men and boys.
82. We prefer adult males.
58. That depends upon the work they are to perform. For certain work we must have strong men ; for other work, such as pasting up packages, labeling, &c., girls are much better adapted, being quicker with their hands.

ANSWERS OF EMPLOYERS TO STATED QUESTIONS.

QUESTION No. 7.

"Can women produce as much and with as good results as men?"

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

73. They do their work well, some men might do it better, but they would require higher wages.

CARPET MAKERS.

193. In some cases as good and better.

239. Depends on the kind of work; in some cases better, in others not as well.

CAN MAKERS.

140. Hardly think they can.

67. No; they cannot.

CANDY MAKERS.

290. They do.

100. No; they cannot.

101. Not by any means.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

340. Yes; just as much and as well.

327. A good worker after some years of experience can earn as much as men are paid. The average earnings are half the ordinary workman can make.

347. For the work in our establishment they can do better.

DRESS GOODS.

319. More.

308. They cannot produce as much as a rule, nor with as good results in the business of cloak making.

219. In our business they do as well.

247. No; not in ladies tailoring.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

403. They produce more for the same amount of money.

FRAME MANUFACTURER.

368. Yes; unless work is too heavy physically.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

221. Yes and more.

252. I think not.

152. Yes; because all the drudgery of the old style wash-board and "sad" iron (well named isn't it) is replaced by smooth running easily attended machinery.

356. We do not think they can produce as much.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

98. Telephone.—They can do as much work [as men] with better results.

89. Telegraph.—I think so; each give satisfaction to us.
200. Brush makers.—They can at the kind of work we have them to do.
262. Sash and Blinds.—We consider them equal to men on light work.
20. Lead Pencils.—For the labor they can perform would answer yes.
41. Coffee Roasters.—Yes; for our class of work.
165. Canvas Belting.—In our line they do better than men.
80. Belting Makers.—On our class of work females can produce more work with better results than men.
106. Mechanical Engineers.—Under certain conditions they can, but women are unreliable.
62. Coat-Pad Makers.—In our branch yes.
123. Fire Works.—No; they cannot.
314. Yeast Powder.—Would not give one good female for two men.
81.—Yes; they can.
196. Japanner—I do not think they can.
61. Bed Comforts—Yes, equally as good.

PACKERS.

361. Women produce better results than men in this trade.
12. Women, in certain lines of work, can produce as much and as good results as men, and in fact, in some lines better.
394. Yes, they can.
95. As demonstrated by actual experience, better in our line.
27. Yes, and much better.
29. Women produce more on fruit pealing and nearly as much shucking oysters.
28. Women can do as much as men shucking oysters.
14. The work they can do, they can do more of and better than men.
36. In some of our work much better results than men.
27. } 49. } Yes, they can.
111. No, we think not.
35. They can produce more.
96. Yes, more.
22. Probably more, and better on the average.

PATENT MEDICINES.

343. More, and with better results.
339. In their special work they can.

POTTERY.

53. Not as a general thing.
104. Yes, fully in departments where work is suited to them.
10. No, we think not.

PAPER GOODS.

83. They can do probably just as much as a man can.
 318. More in their line.
 372. They cannot produce quite as much, but produce better results.
 54. In certain kinds of work they can produce more, and therefore we prefer them to men.
 328. Yes, we think they can.
 117. Not as a rule, but our work is too light for men.

RAG MANUFACTURERS.

70. Better in the rag department; in carpet department we prefer men.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

294. More.
 158. The women can produce more than men in their line.
 85. Many times more.
 334. They cannot produce as much, but results are better.
 194. Yes, in our opinion they can.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

56. They can.
 353. In every instance where so employed, yes. +
 254. Yes, they can.
 342. Yes, upon the work to which they are adapted.
 75. In some branches women's work is neat, etc., but men's work is better.

STRAW GOODS.

345. Some branches better.
 201. Yes, if employed in the line and positions they are fitted to fill.
 235. In their line they can.
 357. They can, in the work for which we need them.

SPICES.

79. They produce better results with us.
 55. In our opinion, yes.

TAILORS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

283. Men produce best work in the finer class of manufacture.
 150. Yes, for the particular branch we use them.
 137. In their lines, yes.
 181. Female labor can produce as much in their departments as male workmen, and for that reason female labor has always been used; you must however, keep in view the fact that in the branches where male labor is used, female labor has, as yet, never been introduced.
 246. They cannot in my business.
 249. Not with us.

305. No.
 292. I think they can.
 332. No.
 172. No.
 296. In their grades of work they can.
 306. No.
 303. Not as much, but with as good results.
 282. No.
 68. No.
 176. No.
 284. They can produce more, but not as good work.
 170. Yes.

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

120. Not as much work, but as a rule neater than men.
 131. Yes, they can.
 21. No.
 395. No, not in manufacturing, they can in wrapping and doing light work.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

69. Yes.
 344. Yes; in our opinion they can.

ANSWERS OF EMPLOYERS TO STATED QUESTIONS.**QUESTION No. 8.**

"Do you prefer to employ native or foreign labor, and if foreign, state what nationality, and for what reason?"

BRICK MAKERS.

125. Have no preference.
 383. No preference as to nationality.
 130. Our laborers are mostly colored people (male,) the whites are of mixed nationality; we have no preference.
 133. No preference.

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

73. We prefer native labor, or those who have become Americanized.
 253. Native for the cracker business, and German for the bread business.
 74. We prefer native Americans.

CARPET MAKERS.

242. Native labor.
 193. I have no preference.
 239. We employ natives.

CAN MAKERS.

110. Natives; we are opposed to foreign labor.

30. The majority of our employees are natives; we have no preference.

140. American labor always; think they are the best workmen.

67. We prefer natives, but the Germans are good hands and are steady.

CANDY MAKERS.

290. We prefer natives.

359. We employ without regard to nationality.

99. Native labor is employed by us.

100. We prefer native American labor.

101. Our preference is for native American labor.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

202. We prefer native Americans.

340. Native American labor is usually preferred by us.

327. We can only use native American labor, but a great many of our best laborers, male and female, are of foreign parentage, mostly German.

347. We only employ native labor, because it is necessary in our business that they should be able to read the English language.

302. We employ native labor.

DRESS GOODS.

319. All our hands are native-born.

308. We prefer native labor.

331. We have no reasons to show any preference on account of nationality, some of our best hands are of different nationalities.

335. We have no preference.

219. We prefer natives, as they are thoroughly conversant with the language and manners of our trade.

360. We prefer native labor.

247. Native.

232. There is no difference if the employees know how to work, but we have most natives in our employ.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

403. I prefer to employ German labor because they, as a rule, are more reliable and can be depended upon.

396. We prefer American labor, as the foreign element entertains too many socialistic ideas.

363. Native, because they are usually more intelligent and reliable.

138. We rather prefer the employment of native labor, for the reason that they are more thoroughly learned and better qualified.

FRAME MANUFACTURERS.

368. Native all the time.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

391. We prefer native labor.

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

31. We prefer native.

63. Native; if foreign, then Germans.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

221. Native, because they are the best.

211. Our hands are all citizens, and we prefer natives.

264. French, because they are the best workmen in the dyeing business.

252. Native all the time.

152. Native all the time, as I am myself.

356. It makes no difference, we generally have to instruct them in our ways.

LUMBER AND BOX FACTORIES.

52. We have no preference.

393. Our preference is for skilled workmen, regardless of nationality—all things being equal, we prefer American.

17. Have no choice; all employees must work to suit or leave.

65. We employ all kinds—don't make any distinction.

491. Our employees are nearly all German-Americans.

MILLINERY.

228. We prefer native labor.

233. I prefer American.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

98. Telephone—We must of necessity employ native talent, for fear our subscribers would not always understand the "brogue."

89. Telegraph—We never ask their nationality, but as far as we are aware, all are natives.

200. Brush Makers—Native, all the time.

256. Wagon Makers—Native, by all means.

389. Piano Manufacturers—Native.

180. Fancy Goods—We prefer native labor; we only work ladies of refinement and education in our employ.

262. We have no preference, except for skilled workmen.

20. Lead Pencils—Have no preference.

41. Coffee Roaster—Prefer native.

165. Canvass Belting—Do not care which.

80. Belting Makers—Native labor gives us best results, owing to intelligence and aptness to learn.

106. Mechanical Engineers—We have no preference; home labor is ahead on some classes of work, while foreign is sometimes ahead on other classes.

62. Coat Pad Makers—Would always prefer German girls as they seem to be more steady.

103. Harness Makers—Have no preference.

123. Fire Works—if I employ foreign labor I prefer German, for the reason that they give us more attention.

314. Yeast Powder—We select females of respectability, and those who speak the English language.

154. Tents, Flags, &c—Native, because more congenial.

81. Netting Makers—We have no preference.

196. Jappanner—Native only for the good of this country.

61. Bed Comforts—Native, if foreign, German preferred as they are more regular and persevering.

PACKERS.

361. Personally, we would prefer Americans, but of the foreign element which we employ we prefer German or Bohemian; the latter especially work steadily and regularly, and during the busy season will do from two to three times as much as the other hands.

16. We prefer Germans, Bohemians and Poles, they are willing and anxious to work and are quiet and orderly.

12. Foreign to native, German and Bohemians preferred. They do not work as cheap as colored labor, but can produce more per day with more satisfactory results, and are therefore cheaper in the end, and more to be depended upon.

394. We have no choice in nationality where we work piece work but day work, we prefer Germans as they stick better.

95. Bohemians and Poles, because more steady and industrious.

27. German and Bohemian labor, they are always eager to work and more industrious than American labor, collectively speaking.

29. Bohemians work harder but require more watching; have no particular preference, but would rather have native if we could get them because we are opposed to so much foreign labor.

28. Native.

14. We prefer natives; Germans are the best foreign labor we can get for steady work.

36. Native, of course.

24. Bohemian.

49. Poles.

112. Most of our labor is native, but we prefer Bohemians and Poles as they are steadier and will work longer hours.

111. We prefer Bohemians because they work to earn money, while the natives come and go when they please.

35. We have no preference, but there are mostly foreigners working in this factory.

96. Foreign labor, Bohemians, they do not run away on amusements as native born do.

22. Have no preference except that of whites of any nationality over negroes, because they work better.

PATENT MEDICINES.

343. We prefer to employ native labor.

339. Native labor preferred : the Germans are our choice among foreign labor because they are thrifty and industrious.

POTTERY.

53. We have no preference.

104. We find no difference if education and artistic training are equal.

10. English are the best for our line.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND BOOKBINDING.

300. We prefer native labor.

326. Native.

178. Native only.

PAPER GOODS.

83. Foreign—Germans, because they seem to be stronger and to work more steadily.

318. No choice of nationality.

372. Both ; have little preference, although I think the Germans are the best workers.

54. We prefer native labor, but foreign labor will answer if the English language is spoken.

328. I employ native labor only.

215. Native.

117. Native every time.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

301. We prefer native always.

294. We employ home labor ; foreigners seldom apply.

209. Native labor preferred.

158. We employ native labor only.

85. Natives, because much more intelligent.

323. No preference.

324. Native born labor generally seems more apt than foreign and we generally prefer it.

334. Foreign hands or descendants become more skilled in our work.

321. Always prefer native help, they are, as a rule, neater and better mannered than others.

194. Native help preferred.

324. We prefer native labor ; being more apt with our class of work than foreigners.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

56. Native labor.

353. We never ask as to nationality, we look only to secure the proper person for results without regard to nation.

254. Nationality makes no difference.

342. Have no preference; find some of each equally worthy and worthless; Europeans are most skilled in the old methods and Americans in the new.

75. Most of skilled labor with us are foreigners, principally Germans.

STRAW GOODS.

345. Native labor is our choice.

201. We much prefer native labor in both male and female operations.

354. We make no choice in nationality.

235. Native.

357. Nearly all our hands are natives, but of foreigners we prefer English and German.

SPICES.

79. Native; but if cannot get natives, then German, who are as a rule more willing and industrious.

55. Native entirely.

TAILORS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

285. We prefer Americans when good, but most of our labor is foreign, and the best are Poles, they make the greatest quantity of work.

185. No preference.

150. We make no distinction in regard to nationality, and no one should; all we want is good people.

137. We have no preference; on our books are people from all parts of the world; Germans predominate.

192. We prefer native.

181. Have no preference; employ all nationalities.

246. I have no preference.

195. We are regulated entirely by applicants fitness for work—some branches of our work are almost monopolized by foreigners, and there appears little or no tendency on the part of the native labor to engage in it.

289. We prefer native workmen, but in our line we find foreign labor predominate, and as a rule, they are good work people.

305. We have no preference.

292. I prefer native labor.

332. Have no preference as to nationality.

172. No preference.

296. We have no preference as to nationality.

306. No preference.

303. Both; but prefer Germans because they are more industrious.

282. Have no preference.

68. Native labor.
 176. I prefer native labor.
 284. Would prefer native, but owing to scarcity, employ mostly Germans and Russians.
 170. Native labor.

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

120. We prefer to put "none but Americans on guard."
 131. None but native.
 21. Prefer native.
 78. We take good, moral, honest work people without regard to nationality.
 395. We prefer natives; we have all kinds.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

69. Native; more apt and reliable.
 57. No preference.
 344. No. choice.
 82. Native all the time.
 58. Immaterial to us, so they work.

ANSWERS OF EMPLOYERS TO STATED QUESTIONS.

QUESTION No. 9.

What effect, if any, has the introduction of machinery had upon the employment of hands? Has it encouraged the substitution of women and children for men, and in what proportion?

BRICK MAKERS.

130. In our business, machinery seems to have had no effect on labor as yet.
 133. Some machinery has been introduced in this trade, but no detrimental effects have been noticed.

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

73. The improvement in machinery for a number of years past, has rather improved the quality and quantity of cakes and crackers turned out by the same number of hands, than changed the proportion in the classes of hands—when women and girls were introduced in this trade they principally took the place of boys in packing and other light work.

253. Machinery has increased the demand, by reason of increasing the variety and quality; it has had nothing to do with the substitution of one kind of labor for another, but by reason of the increased demand, has caused a much greater demand for labor.

74. Machinery increases the number of hands, and incidentally of girls, as it leads to a more extensive business, hence the demand for female labor.

CARPET MAKERS.

242. In answer to the first question we say: One machine can do the work of four women.

193. In my judgment, the introduction of machinery has encouraged the substitution of women.

239. We have machines for sewing certain kinds of carpet, and would have to double our female force were it not for them.

CAN MAKERS.

110. Machinery will certainly drive hand labor out of the market.

140. It certainly has encouraged the substitution of women and children for men, and we think by fully one-half, if not three-fourths the number.

67. The introduction of machinery has lessened the hand labor employed and encouraged child labor, as they are able to do the work of adults thereby.

CANDY MAKERS.

290. It has made no difference.

359. The introduction of machinery has had no effect whatever on the women's work; it has only reduced some of the hard work they have had to do before.

99. Machinery in our business has had no effect.

101. In our business machinery has encouraged the substitution of women on light work, but has not curtailed the work of men.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

202. It has made no change in our business.

347. Whilst we have added machinery in almost every department, we have not reduced the number of employees (men or women).

302. Machinery is used in this business for power only; it does not interfere with woman labor.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

403. It has the effect of increasing production at least 200 per cent, and has enabled us to utilize boys where we otherwise would be compelled to employ men.

396. As a rule working people are opposed to machinery, but in our line of goods it has no effect upon their wages, as those are based upon the demand for the goods. The demand for furniture is larger than the production in our line.

363. The introduction of machinery, while it decreases the number of hands employed to produce a given amount of goods, enables the manufacturer to sell cheaper and thus enlarges his sales, and so it happens that, although we have introduced all of the latest and best machinery in our line, we employ more hands than ever. It has encouraged the substitution of boys for men in our business.

138. No effect at all in our business.

368. The introduction of machinery in our business has increased the number of employees of both sexes.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

221. The introduction of machinery in our business has, in a great measure, decreased the demand for female help, but the increase in business has offset this.

241. We could substitute women in some departments, but we discourage woman labor, and the introduction of machinery has not decreased the hands but simply improved business.

152. The introduction of machinery has had no effect; this always was and always will be emphatically "woman's work." Machinery has relieved the drudgery of the work and elevated it, almost to the beauty of an art.

356. It has had the effect of giving us a more intelligent set of hands, and has reduced the hardest part of the business within the reach of ordinary help.

LUMBER AND BOX FACTORIES.

52. We think it has encouraged child labor; in what proportion we cannot say.

393. In our case it has increased employment ten-fold.

65. In our business it has decreased the employment of men.

401. Machinery when introduced causes some disturbance to labor, but hardly does any harm in the long run; its tendency to overproduction can hardly be checked in any other way than by shorter hours, say nine hours per day.

MACHINISTS.

48-49. From the nature of our business we know but little of the change made in labor by substitution of women and children in place of men by the introduction of machinery, but that such change has taken place is beyond doubt, and the percentage is considerable.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

98. Telephone—The only machinery introduced in our place has been of a time and labor order, and has no other effect than to make the service more efficient and rapid, with less employees.

200. Brush Makers—It has decreased the demand for skilled labor, but in what proportion we cannot say.

389. Piano Manufacturers—It has decreased the employment of hands.

262. Sash and Blinds—We consider it altogether the cause of the substitution of child and female labor for men.

2. Lead Pencils—It has increased the number of woman and child labor.

165. Canvas Belting—It has had no effect with us.

106. Mechanical Engineers—In our experience machinery has driven women out of shops in as much as by its help men can be employed on making certain parts, which on account of the cheapness with which they have to be produced they could not be made by male hand labor.

103. Harness Makers—It has encouraged woman and child labor to a limited extent.

81. Netting Makers—We think it has increased the number of men.

196. Jappanner—Machinery has produced lower wages and less work and has encouraged women and child labor.

61. Bed Comforts—Has made no change other than men and women work easier and make more money.

PACKERS.

361. Machinery has not had much effect in our business, as most of it is still done by hand. The only machine used to any extent is a "Pea Huller," this has within a year or so been perfected and come into use, much to the regret of the packers themselves.

16. In our line we use no machinery, we use female labor for peeling fruit, etc.

12. Machinery has lightened labor in many of our departments, and its introduction is an advantage to the hands.

394. Machinery in our business has taken work from men at least 100 per cent., and substituted boys and girls about 25 per cent.

95. Machinery has had no effect so far with us.

27. It has had no visible effect.

29. We think so much machinery a curse to the business. It has encouraged woman and child help in substitution for men, and in the packing of some goods almost done away with either, and without any more profit to the packer; might say less profit. It is a growing evil.

14. It has displaced more women than men with us.

86. Has had no effect with us.

24-29. The machinery we use has had no effect on hands.

111. We do not think machinery has affected labor in this trade.

35. The machinery in use only makes the work lighter.

96. It has made no change of any note.

22. Machinery tends to decrease the number of women and children employed.

PATENT MEDICINES.

343. It has encouraged the substitution of women and children in this business.

339. It has increased the demand for women and children, in what proportion we cannot say.

POTTERY.

53. Very little machinery, and has had no effect on labor.

104. Has very little influence; machinery limited.

10. It has decreased the employment of men and substituted girls and boys to a great extent.

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

300. Our machinery same as years ago.
 326. It has encouraged the substitution of women and child labor to the extent of at least 40 per cent.
 178. It has not produced any effect with us.

PAPER GOODS.

83. Without the introduction of machinery, our business would never have existed. It has had nothing to do with the substitution of women for men.

318. 50 per cent. of hand labor can be saved by machinery.
 372. In our business machinery has enabled the females to make better wages—cannot use men in same department.

54. Generally speaking, machinery does destroy labor, but in our business, it gives more employment, for, by cheapening the production of paper bags, it has brought them into more general use.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

301. The introduction of machinery caused the institution of the business. Without machinery it could not exist. Always has been a woman's business and always will be.

294. Machinery has been a blessing to the working girl, giving her constant employment and enabling her to provide comfortably for herself.

209. It has increased employees both male and female.
 158. Machinery has improved the health and wages of women.

85. Has been a great advantage to women, better work and less labor.

323. We use all the latest appliances and our employees make better wages than ever.

324. We consider the introduction of machinery in our line of business has been the means of opening avenues for the employment of hands besides rendering their occupation less harmful to health.

334. It has substituted women and children for men generally.

324. Machinery has not diminished the demand for hands, on the contrary labor is scarcer.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

353. The introduction of machinery has increased wages. A skilful operator, male or female, on any machine can earn more money with less exertion than the best hand workman. It has not in any way encouraged the substitution of women for men.

254. Machinery makes no difference as to the employment of male or female help; machinery makes less help necessary.

342. It has not encouraged substitution of women for men, but it has facilitated regular employment.

75. Machinery has decreased male labor.

STRAW Goods.

345. It has lessened the want for girls and women.

201. We think machinery has increased the number of hands employed; women will never be fitted to fill men's places in this business.

354. The introduction of machines in our business has been entirely those of straw sewing machines within the last twenty years, and the demand for female labor has increased largely within that time.

235. The effect is, female labor is better paid, and it does not substitute females for males in this business.

357. It has increased employment in Maryland, as it has successfully competed with Northern manufacture.

TAILORS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

192. It has caused the employment of less hands; do not think it has substituted women for men.

181. It has not encouraged the substitution of female for male labor.

289. It has had a good effect, as it requires less skilled labor; it has encouraged woman labor.

305. We find it has encouraged the substitution of women for men to a great extent.

292. I think sewing machines have enabled many women to make a good living.

332. It has had the effect to reduce the amount of labor needed.

296. Machinery has only increased the quantity of work, has not changed quality, nor has it changed the demand for help.

303. It has decreased the number employed; has encouraged the substitution of women for men about one-third of those employed.

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

120. Machinery has opened opportunities for women to gain a livelihood; increased production; reduced prices; multiplied sales and decreased profits.

21. Machinery has elevated the standard of labor.

78. Machinery has enlarged production and increased demand and employment.

395. Machinery has increased production with the demand almost equal, lowered prices and brought goods to a larger number of consumers.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

344. Machinery in our line has not made much progress during the last ten years; we use hardly any.

69. Machinery undoubtedly increased the demand for female labor, as less skilled labor is available.

82. We use very simple machinery; has no effect on labor.

SELECTED

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS ACCOMPANYING ANSWERS TO
STATED QUESTIONS.

MINCH & EISENBREY,
Carpet Merchants,
218 and 220 W. Lexington Street,
Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks:

DEAR SIR—My experience in employing females is, that it depends very much upon the manner they are treated by employers and the nature of the necessary male associate workmen, that are always more or less required; also the cleanliness and proper keeping of the wash rooms and closets, all of which makes system and discipline, and elevates the morals of employees, which is necessary for effective work. You no doubt hear of many complaints in regard to the employment of females by some, and praise by others. By examination you will find that most of the complaints are attributable to neglect and inattention to system and discipline.

You go into some establishments and find them very neat and tidy, everything clean and in order, the overseers and employees are polite and courteous, the wash rooms and closets as clean as at home; these are the establishments that are satisfied with female help. You go into others and see everything dirty and out of place, men swearing and using unbecoming language, using the same wash and toilet rooms as the females (which is very degrading to morals), the walls filled with obscene pictures and sayings, the employers curse and swear, and lower the morals of the employees, so that the one does not receive the proper respect from the other. These are the establishments that complain about female help, and cannot understand how some praise it.

You might think this contrast overdrawn, but it is not; I have seen many such establishments.

In speaking of the private accommodations for females it would astonish you to see how disgusting some of them are in some of our retail stores in this city that employ from ten to twenty girls.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE CITY,

Office: St. Paul and Bank Lane.

Thos. C. Weeks, Esq.,

Bureau of Industrial Statistics:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your request to briefly state our ex-

perience as employers of females, we give the following as our observation :

All employments where females come in contact with the world tend to reduce the tone of morality, but we believe in our employees this is reduced to the minimum. From year to year the age of the applicants becomes more youthful, compelling us to refuse to receive the applications of those under sixteen years of age.

The healthfulness of our employment is all right, and is in no way deleterious, save the continuous confinement and monotony.

D. W. GLASS & Co.,
Wholesale Stationers and Paper Dealers,
12 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks:

DEAR SIR—Machinery has assisted production and also relieved strain on men and women, just as a traction line would relieve the brute creation. Sewing machines, for example, have assisted production at less wear and tear to the human system.

Women in all businesses are supplanting men and in some branches have attained the place God intended them to have—a man measuring dry-goods will illustrate my point. Type-writing has greatly assisted the employment of females, and they have, especially in New England, displaced male book-keepers. I have especially inquired regarding their adaptability; they are, without exception considered more painstaking and trustworthy. Women cashiers and telegraph operators are also being substituted for men, they are quick and their sense of touch is such that the latter are selected for special work. I do not think that machinery has encouraged the substitution of women for men in the heavier departments, until women are as strongly, physically developed, it would be impossible for them to compete. Sewing machines and light machinery is their work. When women have the right to vote, only then will they command what they are fully entitled to; she then can claim the right of protection now enjoyed by the stronger, but not in all things, the superior sex. I am opposed to child labor, save after an opportunity is given them in practical schools such as manual training schools.

The little ones are imposed on through over work, late hours and irregular time for food. I wish you would insist in your report, that firms employing females should provide some place where they could prepare a warm meal, at least a hot cup of tea or coffee, and a place where they could sit down and eat like human beings. Men mostly go out for an hour; females remain in the shop. \$20.00 would provide a gas stove sufficient to prepare meals or coffee for one hundred hands and \$5.00 or \$10.00 for ten to thirty hands. The effect is wonderful, it helps them to help their employers. The firm having a regard for the health

and pleasure of their hands, in the sense of economy is the gainer.

A reception room, if possible, ought to be provided in every factory and a circulating library. The result in improved spirits and intellect will soon manifest itself.

Any manufacturer who can cut off a space for such beneficial purposes, and expend a small sum in books and music, is a benefactor, and his workmen and women will far surpass those who are not so provided.

I wish you would also recommend elevators for women and men who go up over the second story.

I trust that your work will be successful in relieving and improving the condition of a class that are the salt of the earth.

OTT, MERGENTHALER & Co.,

Mechanical Engineers,

Clagett and Allen Streets,

Baltimore.

Thos. C. Weeks, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your questions please, enclosed, find our answers. In explanation we have to say that at present, we do not employ any women here, but have some in our Brooklyn factories.

We are, on principle, opposed to their employment, but for certain operations we are compelled to employ them, as otherwise the work would be too expensive.

This is especially the case where large numbers of small pieces have to be produced, the operations on which are simple but time-taking. We get over the annoyance of employing the class of labor referred to by the use of machinery, which, working as far as possible automatically, is tended to by skilled male labor.

We are, for instance, just now making a set of machines, by means of which the work so far done by 20 girls will be done by three or four men, thus assuring to us the permanency of the employee, which is necessary for a uniform output. We see no reason why the same conditions should not prevail generally, and generally speaking, we consider the use of machinery beneficial to labor. The pay-roll sheets of two newspapers, which have lately adopted our labor saving machine, the "Linotype," by means of which composition is done much faster than formerly, show that men who formerly could not make more than 27 to 30 cents per hour are now earning as high as 92 cents. It is true it will require less hands to do the work, but figuring the industry thus created for making this special machinery and figuring the lower cost of the composition which must produce increased orders for the same there can be no doubt that all are benefited.

THE EUREKA COAT PAD CO.,
1220 Warner Street, Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks:

DEAR SIR—As far as morals are concerned I think, that in any factory, where there are nearly exclusively female employees the standard of morals can easily be elevated if the employees themselves give the matter some attention. In a factory the girls are well-dressed and have no opportunity to hear indecent language especially if the bosses are careful to watch the general behavior of the employees.

As far as our business is concerned we have found it best to have a female supervisor, or to say, a forelady instead of a foreman.

I have found that by treating employees entirely on an equal footing the moral tone is improved.

J. W. LOARD,
Manufacturer of Flags, Tents, &c.,
15 N. Gay Street, Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks:

SIR—I speak only for myself and my employees. They are not numerous, hardly ever more than 30 to 40. I encourage a high tone of morals and refinement; treat my girls as ladies and receive considerate treatment in return. Many of my girls do their work amid the refinement of their homes, and are prompted to carefulness, neatness and general effectiveness.

FAIT & WINEBRENNER,
Oyster, Fruit and Vegetable Packers,
Boston and Patuxant Sts., Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks, Baltimore, Md.:

DEAR SIR—in reply to your communication, we respond to the best of our ability and with great pleasure, the employment of women and children having been agitated to quite a considerable extent the past few years.

We think it would be quite a desirable object to be attained if women and children could only be made to stay out of factories, and the employment of men only be allowed, but how this is to be accomplished we are unable to say. The employment of women and children, in a great many instances, is a matter of necessity for the support and welfare of a family.

We know of instances where the head of a family has become disabled through sickness, and for this reason cannot make a support for his family, such as he wishes to. Should such families of women and children be debarred from being employed in factories, what would this family do for a livelihood?

We do not see what we would be able to do in our particular line of business, without the employment of women and children;

the busiest part of our season being when the children have school vacation, and unless they were employed they would be on the streets.

We have no suggestions to offer, except that we think, *during the school term*, children under twelve years of age should be compelled to attend school and not be allowed to work in factories, so that they may learn at least how to read and write and get an ordinary education; but, after they are twelve years of age, they should be allowed to labor, which is about the only age they are worth much.

We think they should be allowed to labor and learn the rudiments of earning a livelihood for themselves.

*THE A. BOOTH PACKING COMPANY,
Oyster and Fruit Packers,
Baltimore, Md.

Thos. C. Weeks, Esq.,

Bureau of Industrial Statistics:

DEAR SIR—Received your favor of September, containing circular of certain questions you wish answered, which we have done, as per enclosure.

You ask our views respecting the employment of women and children in our manufacturing industries. In reply to this will say we could not do our business without the employment of women and children. As you are aware, the hulling of peas, strawberries, and the packing of such vegetables belongs to women, they being so much neater and quicker, and more cleanly than men.

Take the packing interest away from the City of Baltimore, and we don't know what would become of one-half of the poorer classes.

P. F. AND D. E. WINEBRENNER,
Oyster and Fruit Packers,
Foot of Cross Street, Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks, Esq.:

SIR—We do not think machinery has encouraged the substitution of women for men. The principal work in our trade is done by piece work, consequently hands are not compelled to work any stated number of hours, so those that get tired or have something to do, go home, while others stay and make all the money they can. We decidedly prefer not having children, but the mothers are compelled to bring their children or stay at home themselves, so if we drive the children out (as we often threaten to do), the mothers tell us they will have to go also. The children waste more than they do good, and we prefer not having them if we could get rid of them.

WM. L. ELLIS & CO., LTD. are the largest
Oyster and Canned Goods Packers, London,
2327 & 2333 Boston St., Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—In packing canned goods, women and children can prepare the raw material better than men can, from the very nature of the work. They are seated in light, cool and well-ventilated apartments, and the work requires only patience and application. It requires no especial skill, novices quickly acquiring the facility of old hands. We pay for the work as it is finished, the system being generally piece-work, hence we keep no record of the condition of hands.

On general principles we prefer white to colored women, as the whites accomplish much more work in a better manner than the negroes, and where the space allotted to employees on this part of the work is limited this is a matter of importance.

THE CHAS. A. VOGELER COMPANY,

Proprietary Medicines,
300 & 302 W. Lombard St., Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks,

Bureau of Industrial Statistics:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of recent date, in which you ask us to give you briefly our views concerning the employment of women and children in our special industry, &c. We have filled out the blank you sent us and enclose it herewith.

The result of our experience as employers of women and children has been highly satisfactory. We find that they are much better suited to the class of work for which we employ them than men or boys. The work is done more neatly, and we think, with greater rapidity. The effect of the employment and association upon those employed by us, we think, has been highly beneficial to them in every way. We consider it one of the favorable signs of the times that so many avenues of industry are open to women.

THE STONEBRAKER CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Proprietary Medicines,

226 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Thos. C. Weeks, Esq.:

In reply to your request of recent date, in reference to the employment of women and children, I beg to say that I find them equally as intelligent as men are, and more reliable and faithful to their duties. The great drawback to the working girls and a future that discourages them, is the small pay they receive for their labor, which has a much greater tendency to immorality than the mixing of the sexes in factories, etc. Plenty of schools, competent teachers, less rum-mills and a law prohibiting the

nianufacture and sale of adulterated articles will remedy about all the existing evils and elevate the standard of labor in its morals and character.

THE CHESAPEAKE POTTERY COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Chinaware, etc.,

Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks:

SIR—The pottery industry should be fostered in our midst, because in its higher departments it furnishes pleasant, beautiful and profitable employment for females of education and refinement. In other branches suitable work for young women and children.

It, as an industry, could do much to lift up the taste and add to the happiness of the masses.

JOHN C. GRAFFLIN & Co.,
Bag Factory,
209-213 South Street, Baltimore.

Thos. C. Weeks, Esq.,

Bureau of Industrial Statistics:

DEAR SIR—In transmitting our answers to questions propounded by you, we have merely to add, that our business is one that has been almost created, we might say, by the introduction of machinery, as without machinery it would not have been possible, except to a very limited extent.

A large portion of the labor is essentially woman's work, and in the matter of results the same number of men employed could do little, if any, more.

All the heavy work is done by men, and we think we can truly say that in our case, at least, the introduction of machinery has been the means of increasing the number of persons employed.

CHAS. J. TAYLOR & Co.,
Plain and Fancy Paper Boxes,

203 W. Camden St., Baltimore.

Thos. C. Weeks, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Replying to your communication, while we naturally would prefer male labor, we find it impossible to instruct them as rapidly as women, and owing to the large hands which belong to the sterner sex, they cannot become as neat and dexterous as female labor.

We possess here a better class of girls than is usually found in factories, hence we are compelled to be rather strict in many rules which would affect their morals.

I am of the opinion that some factories prefer female labor, because they can impose on them, at least, we have heard many reports to that effect.

CLARK, PERRY & Co.,
Manufacturers of Fine Shoes,
22 & 24 S. Howard St., Baltimore.

T. C. Weeks, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—We scarcely have an employee, male or female under fourteen years of age. Were our work of such a nature as to make younger help available, we would gladly employ it, believing we would be serving humanity by substituting industry for idleness and consequent vice in the case of many youths.

The practicability of employing women in every industry, compatible with her strength and sex has been so fully demonstrated as to require no comment here. Our conviction is that ordinary employment outside of household duties does not prevent a young woman from making a good wife when opportunity offers.

TOWNSEND, GRACE & Co.,
Manufacturers of Men's Straw Hats,
209 and 211 W. Fayette st., Baltimore.

Thomas C. Weeks, Esq.,

SIR:—Women will never be fitted to fill the place of men in this industry.

When running on full time, we employ about sixty-five women and forty-five to fifty men.

They are each—both women and men, nearly indispensable in the various departments that they fill in our factory.

We do not hesitate to say that we are strong advocates for the employment of female labor in our branch of industry. Many of our workers, both male and female, soon open small accounts in the "Savings Banks."

If you can get the average "wage worker" to do this it is a great gain to themselves and incidentally to their employers. With hardly an exception, the most industrious, and the most easily controlled employees we have are those who have small savings funds laid aside. We will be glad to give you any information concerning our industry.

M. S. LEVY & SONS,
Straw Hat Manufacturers,
Paca and Lombard Streets.
Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks:

SIR—In addition to answering your questions, we would state that we do not approve of *child labor* and we trust that this State has laws prohibiting it, otherwise such laws should be enacted.

HEIDELBERGER & Co.,
Wholesale Clothiers,
119 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks:

SIR—In regard to women and children we would state that without them we would not be able to get up goods as cheap. We would state, from observation among a great many of our hands, that make quantities of work, that they could be cleaner with their shops, but their idea is only to produce a quantity of work that is satisfactory to us.

If care was had and restrictions laid upon them such as we would have to have in our own place, such as storing rags, trimmings of goods &c., the hands would, no doubt, be more healthy.

N. ACKER & SONS,
Manufacturing Clothiers,
5 S. Liberty Street, Baltimore.

Mr. Thos. C. Weeks:

DEAR SIR—The employment of women is very satisfactory to the employer, and the women seem contented with their lot. They work well and though they do not make as much as men the results are as good. In the line of goods we manufacture, men and women are paid the same prices. We do not think the work unhealthy excepting to those who overwork themselves or who are unhealthy at the start.

Their morals are certainly lowered because they are compelled to associate with others who have no morals. Their number is constantly increasing because the operatives can buy machines at 50 cents per week, and they teach others to help them. In factories it is different because everything is under control of one foreman, who conducts things to his liking.

We think it advisable to have these places examined once a month by honest reliable men, as in New York,

MATTHAI, INGRAM & Co.,
Manufacturers of Tinware,

Ohio Ave., Light, Winder and Bayard Sts.

Baltimore.

Thos. C. Weeks, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter, we herewith enclose blank furnished, with our answers to questions therein contained.

Much might be said in regard to child and woman labor. With reference to children we are decidedly in favor of enforced education to a certain extent, and preventing employment of any children who have not acquired certain branches of a common education. They should know how to read and write and understand the fundamental rules of arithmetic.

With reference to females. The class who usually seek employment in factories are such as would be usually employed as domestics in families. They prefer having the evenings and Sundays rather than the continued confinement of household work. They also have the conviction that their matrimonial chances are better working in factories, which labor is not considered so degrading as being a "servant," as young men generally prefer being entertained in a parlor and admitted by the front door than having to enter by the back door and occupy a kitchen.

This fact has been demonstrated over and over again. When we advertise for factory girls, there is no end to responses, but when we want help in our houses it is almost impossible to secure it, even at much better wages than those paid to factory hands.

We leave it to you to determine whether this is advantageous to females or not.

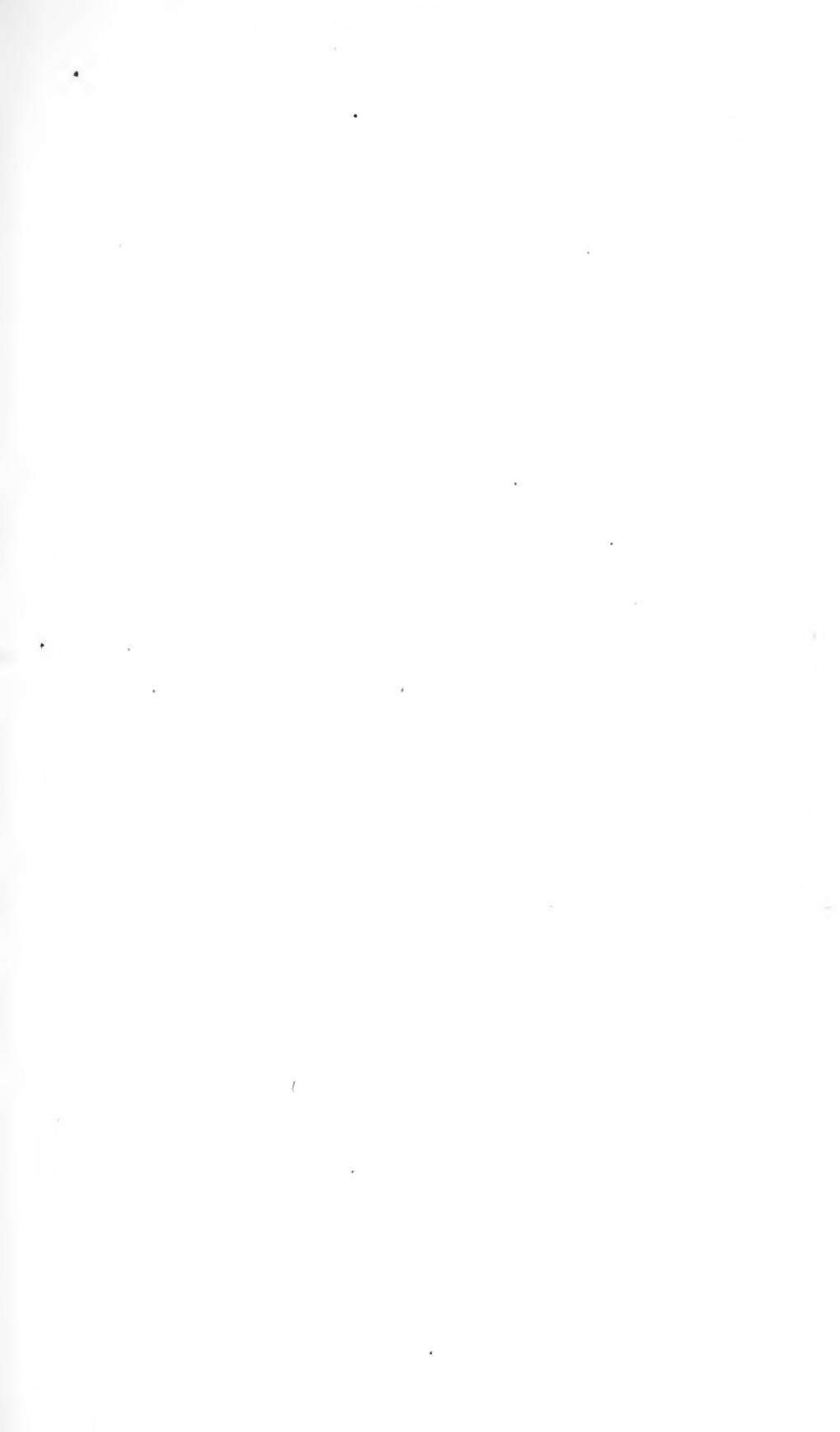
Very truly yours,

W. C. Neely:

DEAR SIR.—The employment of women in factories is not so great as in former years, and the number of women now employed and engaged in work is about the same as in former years. The work now done by women in factories is about the same as in former years, but the wages paid to women are higher than those paid to men. The work now done by women in factories is about the same as in former years, but the wages paid to women are higher than those paid to men.

The work now done by women in factories is about the same as in former years, but the wages paid to women are higher than those paid to men. The work now done by women in factories is about the same as in former years, but the wages paid to women are higher than those paid to men.

Very truly yours,



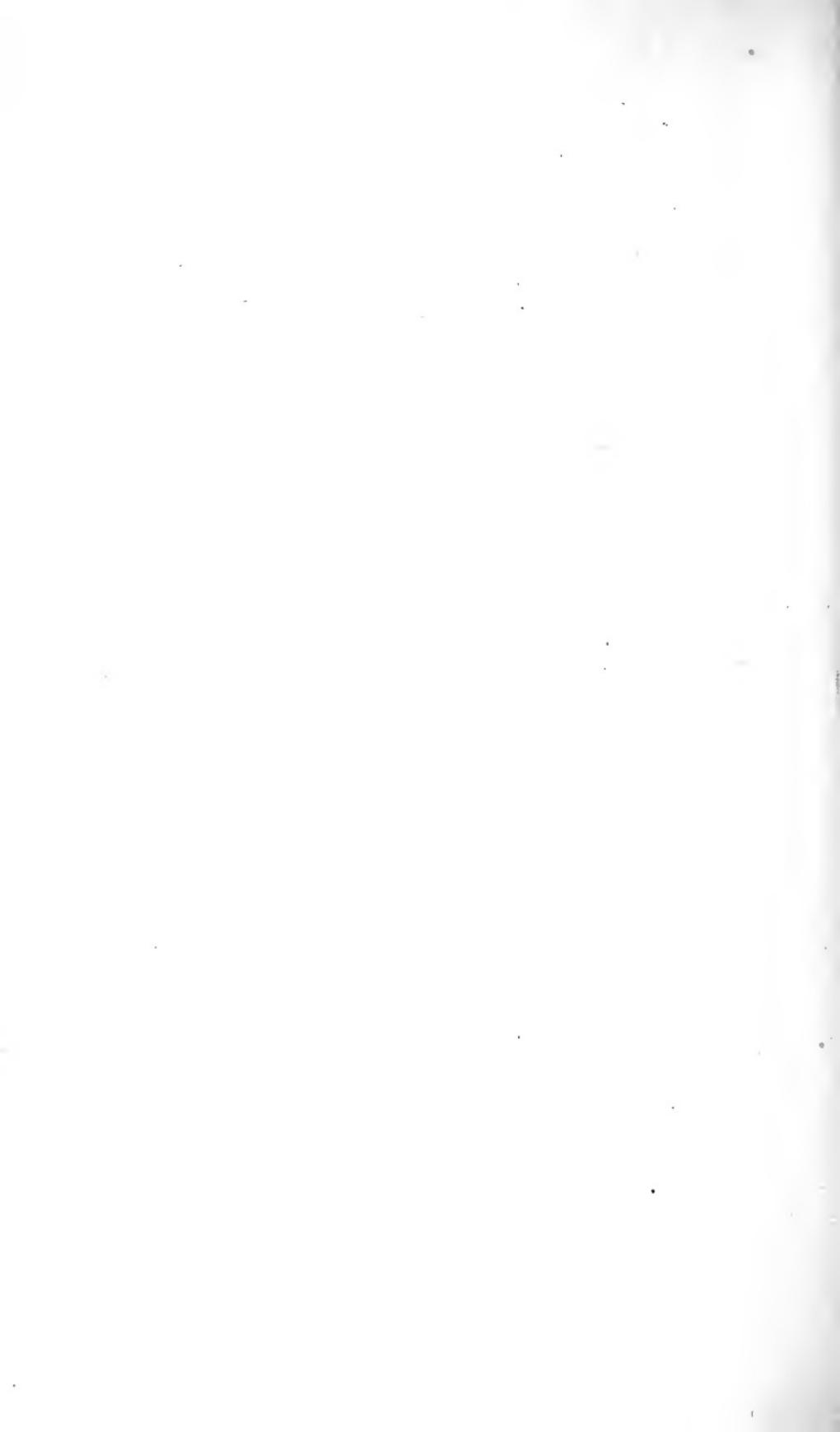


CHAPTER III.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS VISITED BY THE BUREAU IN
BALTIMORE CITY.

TABLE No. I, SHOWING THE NUMBER, SEX, AGES, WAGES,
NATIONALITIES, AND TIME OF LABOR
OF EMPLOYEES.

ALSO, TABLE A, SHOWING AGGREGATE OF TABLE No. I.



BALTIMORE CITY FIRMS.

List of Establishments Examined by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, and Included in this Report.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Adams, M.....	Packing	E. Baltimore street.
Adams, M.....	Brickmaking.....	E. Baltimore street.
Albaugh Can Co.....	Packing	2307 Boston street.
Adams Brothers.....	Boxmaking	Aliceanna and Central ave.
Adler, L. & D.....	Oil Cloth.....	748 E. Lombard street.
Asendorf & Dreyer	Boxmaking	West Falls avenue.
Atlantic Furniture Co.....	Furniture	1603-5 Hampstead street.
Armiger & Son.....	Refrigerator Man'f'g.....	1331 Greenmount avenue.
Atkinson & Co., M. S.....	Morocco Man'f'g.....	700-708 Hillen street.
Adler & Co., A. S.....	Shoe Man'f'g	221 N. Eutaw street.
Ashton, George C.....	Dyeing	330 N. Howard street.
Armstrong, R. W.....	Millinery.....	124 N. Park street.
Albaugh, J.....	Carriage Man'f'g.....	1000 Pennsylvania avenue.
Armstrong, Cator & Co....	Millinery.....	9-11 W. Baltimore street.
Ash, L.....	Clothing.....	319 W. Baltimore street.
Acker & Son, N.....	Clothing.....	5 S. Liberty street.
Baltimore Copper Co.....	Copper Man'f'g.....	Canton.
Booth, A.....	Packer.....	Lancaster and Wolfe sts.
Bonday, James & Sons....	Salt Packer.....	Corner's Wharf.
Bennett, E. & Co.....	Tile Man'f'g.....	700 S. Eden street.
Brinkley, J. & Sons.....	Packers.....	520-22 S. Charles street.
Bennett, E	Pottery	Canton and Central aves.
Baron & Co.....	Tobacco Man'f'g.....	1007 E. Pratt street.
Beckenheimer & Bro.....	Rag Man'f'g	902-4 Stiles street.
Beatty, J. & Co.....	Cracker Bakers.....	206 Dugan's Wharf.
Bailey, J. T. & Co.....	Bag Man'f'g.....	206 South street.
Bird & Co., J. E.....	Dress Goods.....	13 E. Baltimore street.
Boyer & Co., W. W.....	Oyster Packers.....	600-14 West Falls avenue.
Boyse, J.....	Brickmakers	Winans' Wharf.
Bond, J. W.....	Fireworks	Philadelphia road.
Brick Co., Maryland.....	Brickmakers.....	E. Monument street.
Blair, Alexander Jr. & Son	Packers.....	E. Monument street.
Bankert, J	Tailor	1917 E. Monument street.
Black & Krebbes.....	Canmakers	121 N. Caroline street.
Baxter Electric Works....	Electricity	500 E. Monument street.
Becker Bro. & Sons.....	Boxmakers	205-11 N. Frederick street.
Bottle Seal Co.....	Bottle Seals	200-4 N. Holliday street.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R....	Clerking, R. R.....	Calvert and Baltimore sts.
Bodensiek, C. F.....	Bookbinder.....	118 E. Baltimore street.
Blumenthal Bros.....	Clothiers.....	46 W. Baltimore street.
Brian & Co.....	Tobacco Man'f'g.....	11 N. Howard street.
Boykin, Carmer & Co.....	Drugs	11-13 N. Liberty street.
Bevan & Sons.....	Stone Yard	227 W. Saratoga street.
Backman, L.....	Tailor	638 W. Baltimore street.
Born, H.....	Wagonmaker	798 Waesche street.
Baltimore Car Works.....	Car Wheels.....	Payson avenue.

BALTIMORE CITY FIRMS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Blake, Dowell & Co.....	Millinery.....	17-19 W. Baltimore street.
Balto, Lithographing Co.	Lithographing	4 S. Howard street.
Bell Clothing Co.....	Clothing	32 W. Pratt street.
Benedick Bros.....	Overall Makers.....	30 Hanover street.
Brafman & Sons.....	Clothiers	22 S. Sharp street.
Brinkman & Co.....	Bustle Man'f'g.....	41 S. Liberty street.
Bergman Man'f'g Co.....	Saddlery.....	217 W. Pratt street.
Bergner & Co.....	Frames	310 W. Pratt street.
Brigham, William F.....	Straw Goods.....	Paca and German streets.
Blome & Son, G.....	Candy Man'f'g	621 W. Baltimore street.
Broderick Bros.....	Junk, Etc.....	608 W. Pratt street.
Bagley & Rivers.....	Furniture	628 W. Pratt street.
Bartlett, Hayward & Co.	Foundry.....	Pratt and Scott streets.
Baker Bros. & Co.....	Glass Man'f'g	Ostend and Warner sts.
Brewington Can Co.....	Tinware.....	Sharp and West streets.
Burial Case Co.....	Coffin Man'f'g	Jones' Falls & Lombard st.
Blumé, F. H.....	Frame Man'f'g.....	1220 S. Warren street.
Codd, E. J.....	Boiler Man'f'g.....	Tone street.
Chipman & Son.....	Chair Man'f'g	2639 Boston street.
Codd, E. J. & Co.....	Machinists	700 S Caroline street.
Cohen, H.....	Tailor	1105 E. Pratt street.
Clement & Ball.....	Shoe Man'f'g	21 Light street.
Chesapeake Pottery.....	Pottery	Decatur and Nicholson sts.
Campen, H. C. & Co.....	Canmakers.....	814 Light street.
Chesapeake Belt Co.....	Belting	North and Pleasant sts.
Courdy & Co.....	Shoe Man'f'g	600 E. Baltimore street.
Chesapeake Embroidery Co	Embroidery	718 E. Baltimore street.
Cline Bros.....	Shirt Man'f'g	304 W. Baltimore street.
Carroll, J. B. & Bros.....	Brush Man'f'g	16 N. Howard street.
Commercial Printing Co.	Printing	4 S. Howard street.
Chesapeake Shirt Co.....	Shirt Man'f'g	213 W. German street.
Cohn, Alexander & Bros..	Clothiers.....	105 W. German street.
Clark, Perry & Co.....	Shoe Man'f'g	22 S. Howard street.
Camden Furniture Co.....	Furniture Man'f'g	220-22 W. Camden street.
Duker, J. H.....	Boxmaker.....	1401 Canton avenue.
Dashields, William.....	Brickmaker.....	Locust Point.
Donnelly & Son.....	Brickmakers	Collington avenue.
Detrick & Harvey.....	Machinists.....	508 Preston street.
Dewis, William E.....	Railings, Etc	210 Clay street.
De Fautney, Mme.	Feathers.....	116 W. Lexington street.
Darby & Co.....	Candymakers	Baltimore and Howard sts.
Dietz, J. B.....	Clothier	4 W. Pratt street.
Drew Man'f'g Co.....	Yeast Powder.....	8 W. Pratt street.
Dubrenil, George & Co....	Laundry	510-12 W. German street.
Dixon, W. T. & Bro.....	Shoe Man'f'g	34 S. Sharp street.
Evans, Henry, Jr.....	Tinware	2411 Eastern avenue.
Eisenberg & New.....	Canmakers	515 Bond street.
Emmart & Wightman....	Canmakers.....	619 S. Caroline street.
Eureka Coat Pad Co.....	Coat Pads.....	Bank st. and Central ave.
Estes & Co.....	Dyeing.....	230 Park street.
Evitt & Bros.....	Shoe Man'f'g	327 W. Baltimore street.
Ellis & Co., H.....	Tobacco Man'f'g	125 W. Baltimore street.
Erlinger Bros.....	Overall Man'f'g	26 Hanover street.

BALTIMORE CITY FIRMS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Edwards, John R.....	Bookbinding	203 W. Lombard street.
Engler, Kute & Co.....	Drugs	40 S. Howard street.
Euler & Son, C. A.....	Paper Box Man'f'g.....	408 Conway street.
Fait & Winebrenner.....	Packers.....	Boston and Patuxent sts.
Freeman & Shaw.....	Packers.....	2601 Boston street.
Farren, J. S. & Co.....	Packers.....	2323 Boston street.
Foote, D. E.....	Packer.....	2219 Boston street.
Froelich, J. C. & Co.....	Machinists.....	Philpot and Point streets.
Farren, J. S. & Co.....	Packers.....	701 S. Caroline street.
Frank & Sons.....	Rag Man'f'g.....	1406-8 E. Mullican street.
Flynn & Emrich.....	Machinists	Saratoga and Holliday sts.
Froelich, H.....	Dress Goods.....	812 E. Baltimore street.
Fugle & Co., F.....	Cloak Man'f'g.....	224 N. Charles street.
Fisher, E.....	Dyeing.....	214 W. Fayette street.
Fuechil & Co.....	Dress Goods.....	10 W. Lexington street.
Fishach & Bro.....	Marble Man'f'g.....	1133 Pennsylvania avenue.
Foos, John C.....	Tinner.....	2101 Pennsylvania avenue.
Friedman & Son.....	Clothiers	127 W. Baltimore street.
Frank & Sons.....	Clothiers	211 W. Baltimore street.
Frank & Pray.....	Shoe Man'f'g	4 S. Howard street.
Frank, George.....	Paper Box Man'f'g.....	31 Hanover street.
Faust & Sons.....	Shoe Man'f'g	409 German street.
Friedenwald, I.....	Lithographer.....	22 S. Paca street.
Felgner & Son.....	Tobacco Man'f'g.....	206-10 S. Charles street.
Gorman, G. W.....	Brickmaker.....	16th st., Baltimore county.
Gribble, L.....	Packer.....	2357-59 Boston street.
Grillett & Mann.....	Cannmakers.....	1422-28 Philpot street.
Graham & Schmidt.....	Furniture.....	613 S. Caroline street.
Gail, Ax & Co., G. W.....	Tobacco Man'f'g	1-19 E. Barre street.
Groshon, G. W.....	Neckwear	1403 E. Baltimore street.
Goldstrum & Co.....	Furniture	Albemarle and Pratt sts.
Gilpin & Langdon.....	Drugs	Light and Lombard sts.
Gandy Belting Co.....	Canvas Belts.....	Grant and Matthews sts.
Grafflin & Co., J. C.....	Bag Man'f'g	309-313 South street.
Gillet, Martin & Co.....	Tea.....	308-10 E. Lombard street.
Gluck, William J. H.....	Tinware	1409 E. Monument street.
Glass & Co., D. W.....	Stationery	12 W. Baltimore street.
Gans Bros.....	Umbrella Man'f'g	46 W. Baltimore street.
Goodman & Jones.....	Clothing	200 N. Howard street.
Geitweiz, G.....	Dressmaking	112 W. Lexington street.
Gutman & Co., J.....	Dressmaking	112-22 N. Entaw street.
Gomitur, Henry.....	Wagon Man'f'g	1836 Pennsylvania avenue.
Griffith Man'f'g Co.....	Neckwear	103 W. Baltimore street.
Grief Bros., L.....	Clothiers	107 W. Baltimore street.
Gusdorff Bros.....	Cloak Man'f'g	14 Hanover street.
Grumminger, Henry.....	Boxmaking	106 Hanover street.
Gehrmann & Co.....	Lace Goods	35 Hanover street.
Graham, George & Co.....	Printers	114 W. Lombard street.
Gibbs Preserve Co.....	Packers	2337 Boston street.
Gilbert Bros & Co.....	Drugs	108 S. Howard street.
Garrison & Son.....	Frame Man'f'g	634 W. Pratt street.
Gill & McMahon.....	Stone Yard	Pratt and Penn streets.
Gault & Son.....	Stone Yard	Pratt and Penn streets.

BALTIMORE CITY FIRMS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Grech & Co., Wm.....	Packers.....	1339 S. Sharp street.
Heise, Bruns & Co.....	Lumber.....	600 S. Caroline street.
Hosmer & Bro.....	Spices	107 S. Charles street.
Hooper & Co., William J.	Netting Man'f'g.....	110 E. Pratt street.
Henderson, Laws & Co....	Candy Making.....	25 E. Pratt street.
Henderson, Soles & Co....	Candy Making.....	21-23 E. Pratt street.
Hoffman, J. J.	Brickmaker	Winder and Marshall sts.
Horgenroder, A.	Tailor	125 N. Castle street.
Hartman & Co.	Tailor	111 N. Castle street.
Hand & Co.	Can Man'f'g.....	1421 Union alley.
Horner & Co.	Rag Man'f'g.....	Chew and Stirling streets.
Haywood Bros.	Chair Man'f'g.....	608 Low street.
Hess & Bro.....	Shoe Man'f'g.....	17 Harrison street.
Hill & Co.....	Shoe Man'f'g.....	Gay and Fayette streets.
Hamburger & Sons.....	Clothiers.....	122 E. Baltimore street.
Hunt & Sons.....	Harness Man'f'g.....	24 E. Baltimore street.
Harzberg & Co.	Clothiers	40 W. Baltimore street.
Hutzler Bros.	Dress Man'f'g.....	212 N. Howard street.
Hinternesch & Son.	Turning, Etc.....	218 Clay street.
Horn, T.	Corset Man'f'g.....	19 W. Lexington street.
Hecht, Sam'l Jr. & Sons.	Carpets	310 W. Lexington street.
Hilgartner L.	Marble Man'f'g.....	782 W. Baltimore street.
Haupt & Co.	Shoe Man'f'g.....	8 N. Greene street.
Horlebein, F. K.	Carpets	787 W. Saratoga street.
Houghton Packing Co.	Packers.....	525-55 E. Pratt street.
Haslup & Co.	Carriage Man'f'g.....	1420 W. Baltimore street.
Heineman, M.	Millinery	307 Pearl street.
Horn, W. G.	Dyeing	236 Pearl street.
Heidelberger & Co.	Clothiers	119 W. Baltimore street.
Hartman & Co.	Clothiers	329 W. Baltimore street.
Heiman, Weinberg & Co.	Clothiers	7 Hanover street.
Härtel, John M.	Boxmaker.....	133 W. Pratt street.
Heineman Bros.	Cigar Man'f'g.....	304 W. Lombard street.
Heiser, Charles.	Shoe Man'f'g.....	34 S. Paca street.
Holzman Man'f'g Co.	Ladies' Underwear.....	409 W. Baltimore street.
Heinekamp, William.....	Piano Man'f'g.....	St. Peter and Barre sts.
Irving & Co., T. J.	Shirt Man'f'g.....	111 N. Charles street.
Idlott Bros.	Candymakers.....	1133 Pennsylvania avenue.
Johnson & Co., J. S.	Seines, &c.....	121 South street.
Jones & Co., George F.	Paper Man'f'g.....	327-31 Warren avenue.
Juhn Bros.	Overall Man'f'g.....	424-26 Saratoga street.
Jinkins Bros. & Co.	Brush Man'f'g.....	6 N. Howard street.
Journal Publishing Co.	Printing	209 N. Park street.
Jordan, J.	Clothing	315 W. Baltimore street.
Jung, John H.	Paper Boxes.....	126 W. Pratt street.
Kerchner, E.	Coppersmith	1611 Thames street.
Kerr, Alexander & Bros.	Salt Packing.....	Philpot street.
Keen & Hagerty.	Tinware Man'f'g.....	30 S. Calvert street.
Krauss, L.	Furs.	725 W. Baltimore street.
Kahn & Schloss.	Clothiers	109 W. Baltimore street.
Katzenberger & Frank.	Clothiers	22 W. Pratt street.
Kenny Tobacco Co.	Tobacco Man'f'g.....	Paca and Lombard streets.
Kuhlboth & Sons.	Furniture Man'f'g.....	608-10 Portland street.

BALTIMORE CITY FIRMS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Kulch & Son.....	Brickmakers	Washington road.
Knabe, William.....	Piano Man'f'g.....	Eutaw street.
Leapold & Co.....	Chinaware.....	Dillon and Patuxent sts.
Langrall & Bro.....	Packers	2115 Aliceanna street.
Lanfair, H. S. & Co.....	Packers	1709 Thames street.
Levering, E. & Co.....	Coffee Packers.....	1401 Thames street.
Lacy, James J. & Co.....	Iron Man'f'g.....	1401 Philpot street.
Lauer, John J.....	Candy Man'f'g	Pratt and Light streets.
Lerch Bros.....	Saddlery.....	7-11 E. Pratt street.
Loane, J. W.....	Flags, Etc.....	15 N. Gay street.
Likes, Berwanger & Co....	Clothiers	10-12 W. Baltimore street.
London Clothing Co.....	Clothiers	Holliday and Baltimore sts
Langfeld & Co.....	Cloak Man'f'g.....	16 W. Baltimore street.
Lidecker & Lewis.....	Boxmakers	212 Garrett street.
Lauchheimer, M.....	Clothiers	213 W. Baltimore street.
Lauer, L. & Co.....	Shirt Man'f'g.....	18 Hanover street.
Lowemeade & Lefrance..	Laundry.....	39 S. Liberty street.
Lefrance, L.....	Shirt Man'f'g.....	39 S. Liberty street.
Levy & Sons, M. J.....	Straw Hats.....	3-5 S. Paca street.
Landon & Kent.....	Frame Man'f'g.....	123 S. Fremont street.
Miller Bros. & Co.....	Packers	Wolfe and Thames streets.
Mallory, G. B.....	Packer	Wolfe and Thames streets.
Marcus & Co.....	Bed Comforts.....	Central ave. and Bank st.
Marburg Bros.....	Tobacco Man'f'g.....	423-31 S. Charles street.
Maryland Preserving Co..	Packers	West and Howard streets.
Mt. Clare Shops.....	R. R.....	Pratt and Poppleton sts.
Mencken, A. & Bro.....	Tobacco Man'f'g.....	28-30 S. Paca street.
Manko, R.....	Shoe Man'f'g.....	119 W. Pratt street.
Myers, J.....	Buttonhole Man'f'g.....	6 West Pratt street.
Mann, J. H. & Co.....	Clothiers	305 W. Baltimore street.
Md. Asphalt Block Co....	Pavements	Patterson av. & Monroe st.
Moeller, G. & Son.....	Wagon Man'f'g.....	2006-8 Pennsylvania ave.
Minch & Eisenbrey.....	Carpets	218 W. Lexington street.
Milligan, J. H. & Son....	Whip Man'f'g.....	20 Light street.
Myers, W. H. & Co.....	Tobacco Man'f'g.....	Cheapside and Lombard st.
Maryland Pottery Co.....	Pottery	President and Fawn sts.
Myer, T. J. & Co.....	Packers	512-20 W. Falls avenue.
Miller, F. & Son.....	Tinware Man'f'g	Thompson and Young sts.
Mason, J. D. & Co.....	Bakers	17-19 E. Pratt street.
Mergenthaler, O. & Co....	Type Machine Man'f'g	Clagget and Aller streets.
Moore & Brady.....	Packers	Montgomery street.
Matthai, Ingram & Co....	Tin Man'f'g.....	Light and Wellsstreets.
Mabbett, A. J.....	Laundry	Front and Fayette streets.
Murrill & Keizer.....	Machinists	200 N. Holliday street.
Md. Meter Man'f'g Co....	Meters	309 E. Saratoga street.
Md. Paint & Color Works.	Paint Man'f'g	22 North street.
Massie, Mrs. M. P.....	Dressmaker.....	212 W. Fayette street.
Moran, Mrs. M.....	Dressmaker.....	119 N. Eutaw street.
Mallison, Mme.....	Dressmaker.....	115 W. Lexington street.
McGrath, H. & Co.....	Packers	Atlantic wharf.
McShane & Co., Henry....	Machinists, Etc.....	441 North street.
McDowell & Co.....	Carpets	20 W. Baltimore street.
McGinnis, C.....	Shirt Man'f'g.....	100 N. Charles street.

BALTIMORE CITY FIRMS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
McLanahan, A. M.....	Millinery.....	11 W. Lexington street.
Nicol, J. W.....	Packer.....	2117 Aliceanna street.
Numsen & Sons.....	Packers	Jackson and West streets.
New Scott Man'f'g Co.....	Hardware.....	249 Hamburg street.
Nickel & Co., C. G.....	Brickmakers.....	2324 E. Eager street.
Nachman, A.....	Carpets	300 W. Baltimore street.
North Bros. & Strouse....	Shirtmakers	325 W. Baltimore street.
Nusbaum & Myers.....	Clothiers	112 W. German street.
Newhoff & Sons.....	Clothiers	110 W. German street.
Numsen & Sons.....	Packers	637 W. German street.
Oehm & Co.....	Clothiers	517 W. Baltimore street.
Oppenheimer & Co.....	Clothiers	113 W. Baltimore street.
Oudesluys Bros.....	'Straw Goods.....	115 S. Eutaw street.
Oppenheimer & Obendorf.	Shirt Man'f'g.....	201 W. Camden street.
Plitt, George.....	Iron Man'f'g.....	Eastern and Central aves.
Parrish Bros.....	Spices	115-17 E. Lombard street.
Pearson, Charles H. & Co.	Packers.....	Chesapeake Wharf.
Platt & Co.....	Packers.....	Clement street.
Pfister, J.....	Brickmaker.....	Monument street.
Perot, W. H.....	Brickmaker.....	Biddle street.
Peoples, St. L.....	Laundry	310 N. Howard street.
Pole, E. & Co.....	Corsetmakers	108 W. Lexington street.
Pippen, Durst & Co.....	Carpets	304 W. Lexington street.
Powers & Son.....	Carriage Man't'g.....	516 W. Baltimore street.
Pracht & Co.....	Candymakers	406 W. Franklin street.
Patapsco Laundry Co.....	Laundry	34 S. Paca street.
Pricher & Wilson.....	Brickmakers	B. & O. R. R.
Ruth, S. & Son.....	Can Man'f'g.....	2122 Boston street.
Rusk, William.....	Can Man'f'g.....	Jackson street.
Rosenbush, R.....	Clothier	744 W. Baltimore street.
Rosenfield Bros.....	Clothiers	Baltimore street.
Radecke & Co.....	Box Man'f'g.....	20 McClellan's alley.
Richards & Co.....	Trunk Man't'g.....	203 N. Howard street.
Ring & Sons.....	Clothiers	217 W. Pratt street.
Russell, J.....	Brickmaker	Washington road.
Rice, F.....	Brickmaker.....	Washington road.
Rittlebyer, W. & Co.....	Box Man'f'g.....	1218 S. Warren street.
Itinle Bros.....	Showcase Man'f'g.....	1300 S. Warren street.
Stumpf, R.....	Patent Medicines	Luzerne street.
Stickney Iron Co.....	Iron Man'f'g.....	Canton street.
Stansbury & Sons.....	Packers	Boston street.
Sheppard, I. A.....	Iron Man'f'g.....	Chester street.
Smith, Dixon & Co.....	Paper Goods	29-31 S. Charles street.
Schenthal, Joseph & Co..	Shirt Man'f'g.....	810 E. Pratt street.
Smith & Paul.....	Shirt Man'f'g.....	6 E. Camden street.
Smith & Schwartz.....	Brickmakers	Monument street.
Storck & Sons.....	Lumber, Etc.....	35 E. Monument street.
Strasburger & Sons.....	Clothiers	Gay and Front streets.
Stidman & Co.....	Wire Man'f'g.....	Frederick street.
Schmidt, E. & Co.....	Drugs.....	Pleasant street.
Search & Bro.....	Laundry.....	8 S. High street.
Schloss & Bros. & Co.....	Clothiers.....	14 W. Baltimore street.

BALTIMORE CITY FIRMS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Sampter & Sons.....	Clothiers.....	48 W. Baltimore street.
Stout, M. C.....	Clothier.....	200 W. Baltimore street.
Steele & Co., L.....	Clothiers.....	106 W. Baltimore street.
Schiller, M. S.....	Clothier.....	108 W. Baltimore street.
Stein & Sons.....	Clothiers.....	110 W. Baltimore street.
Schultz & Co., F.....	Box Man'f'g.....	16 McClellan's alley.
Small, W. H. & Co.....	Dress Goods.....	1 W. Fayette street.
Sumner & Thompson.....	Straw Goods.....	317 N. Howard street.
Schaum, Charles.....	Furs.....	222 W. Fayette street.
Skillman, George R.....	Baker.....	203-7 N. Gay street.
Scherer & Son, J.....	Sash Man'f'g.....	808 W. Baltimore street.
Strauss & Co., J.....	Clothiers.....	15 W. Baltimore street.
Shipley & Co.....	Clothiers.....	205 W. Baltimore street.
Strauss & Bro.....	Clothiers.....	333 W. Baltimore street.
Short, John H.....	Lumber, Etc.....	5-9 Uhler's alley.
Straus & Co., M.....	Shirt Man'f'g.....	34 Hanover street.
Salomon, S. & Co.....	Children's Wear.....	26 S. Sharp street.
Stonebraker Co.....	Extracts.....	118 S. Howard street.
Sharp & Dohme.....	Drugs.....	301 W. Pratt street.
Stiefel & Cohn.....	Overall Man'f'g.....	44 W. German street.
Siemers & Co., George....	Box Man'f'g.....	640 W. Pratt street.
Sexton, S. B.....	Iron Man'f'g.....	513-19 W. Conway street.
Stallings & Co., J. W.....	Brickmakers.....	Webster street.
Seymour, Joseph.....	Brickmaker.....	Washington road.
Simmont, W.....	Brickmaker.....	Mt. Clare Junction.
Swindell Bros.....	Glass Man'f'g.....	Bayard and Warner sts.
Thomas & Son, Jr.....	Lumber, Etc.....	818 Leadenhall street.
Tunis Bros.....	Lumber, Etc.....	Boston street.
Tyler, George D.....	Box Man'f'g.....	2515 Boston street.
Thiemeyer & Co., J. H....	Box Man'f'g.....	821-29 S. Caroline street.
Thirkel, J. H.....	Can Man'f'g.....	1109 E. Pratt street.
Tyler & Bro.....	Bakers.....	411-15 E. Pratt street.
Towles & Bro.....	Shirt Man'f'g.....	Calvert and Baltimore sts.
Telephone Co.....	Conducting Wires.....	South and Baltimore sts.
Turnbull & Co., Jr.....	Carpets.....	20 W. Baltimore street.
Tynesmith Can Co.....	Can Man'f'g.....	Mills and Bowly street.
Townsend, Grace & Co....	Straw Goods.....	211 W. Fayette street.
Trantz, Darby & Co.....	Candymakers.....	117 N. Howard street.
Thompson, J. J.....	Drug Man'f'g.....	23 W. Baltimore street.
Thompson, John P.....	Drug Man'f'g.....	16-18 German street.
Taylor & Co., Charles.....	Paper Box Man'f'g.....	203 W. Camden street.
Uiman & Co., J.....	Cloak Man'f'g.....	109-11 W. Lombard street.
Volk, P. H. & Co.....	Shoe Man'f'g.....	114-16 S. Charles street.
Vickers, Mrs. R.....	Clock Man'f'g.....	108 N. Charles street.
Vogler, Son & Co.....	Drug Man'f'g.....	8-12 S. Liberty street.
Vogler & Co., Charles....	Patent Medicines.....	302 E. Lombard street.
Wolff, Charles.....	Brickmaker.....	E. Baltimore street.
West, Hughes & Co.....	Lead Pencils.....	Burke and Essex streets.
Wagner, M.....	Packer.....	2315-17 Boston street.
Weiskettel & Son.....	Iron Man'f'g.....	Washington street.
Western Union Tel. Co....	Telegraphers.....	Calvert and Baltimore sts.
Winebrenner, P. F.....	Packer.....	Cross street.
Wehr, F. & A.....	Brickmakers.....	Monument street.

BALTIMORE CITY FIRMS.—*Concluded.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Wittmer, Philip.....	Shoe Man'f'g.....	715 N. Gay street.
Wittmer, Henry.....	Shoe Man'f'g.....	Eden and Gay streets.
Walters & Son.....	Clothiers.....	308 W. Baltimore street.
Walker, W. H.....	Japanner.....	25 N. Howard street.
Wise Bros.....	Overall Man'f'g.....	128 W. Fayette street.
Webster & Co.....	Lanndry.....	214 W. Fayette street.
Wiesner & Co.....	Machinists.....	207 N. Park street.
Wilson, Frank & Co.....	Straw Goods.....	104 W. Lexington street.
Weisz, D.....	Cloak Man'f'g.....	668 W. Baltimore street.
White Star Laundry.	Laundry.....	407 W. Franklin street.
Wooden Dish & Basket Co.	Woodenware.....	Sharp and Stockholm sts.
Walsh & Son.....	Sash Man'f'g.....	Oliver street.
Weishample, J. F.....	Books, Cards, Etc.....	413 N. Fulton avenue.
Wiekel & Co., C. G.....	Brickmakers.....	2324 E. Eager street.
Whitehill & Son.....	Clothiers.....	131 W. Pratt street.
Wroth & Co.....	Printers.....	15 W. Pratt street.
Wolford & Shilboard.....	Straw Goods.....	205 W. Camden street.
Weaver & Harman.....	Brickmakers.....	Washington avenue.
White & Co.....	Box Man'f'g.....	Ostend street.
Wilson & Co.....	Furniture Man'f'g.....	Stockholm street.
Wilfson & Co., W.....	Furniture Man'f'g.....	Cross and Eutaw streets.
Young, James.....	Printing.....	114 South street.
Youse & Co.....	Paper Box Man'f'g.....	107 N. Eutaw street.
Zartrow, George W.....	Boiler Man'f'g.....	1404 Thames street.

TABLE NO. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.

In presenting the following Table, I beg to call attention to the fact that it represents the number of hands employed, the sex of the children, the ages and nationalities of the hands, which facts are compiled from specific returns from the various establishments reported, the numbers appended to each return being the number of the order in which the establishments were visited and reported.

In the calculation of the columns representing respectively the ages, wages, and time of labor of hands, the totals represent the *averages* of each column.

The estimate respecting the increase and decrease of employment given at the foot of each Table is based on specific facts, and conforms to the personal experience of manufacturers as communicated to the agents of this Bureau. It is to be understood that in regard to this computation, the figures represent only the very best estimate which could be formed after a strict inquiry. The firms who could furnish specific figures were comparatively few; but the result submitted is the best obtainable from the available *data*.

In denominating "women" and "children," girls are considered as running to eighteen years of age and boys to twenty-one years. The figures appearing in the column showing the ages of hands represent the lowest and highest ages of employees.

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

BRICK-MAKERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.	AGES OF HANDS.	NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.	
						Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
382	9	9	11 to 20	American.	\$4 80	6	6
383.	7	7	13 " 17	Bohemian.	4 25	6	6
384.	11	11	12 " 18	Colored.	4 25	6	6
385.	13	13	10 " 21	English.	3 75	6	6
386.	12	12	13 " 18	French.	4 38	6	6
387.	10	10	9 " 18	German.	4 38	6	6
388.	5	5	14 " 19	Irish.	5 13	6	6
2.	14	14	10 " 21	Poles.	3 00	10	9
4.	6	6	14 " 18	Russian.	3 50	7	6
6.	7	7	17 " 21	Women.	3 70	7	6
105.	8	8	12 " 19	Children.	3 00	9	6
120.	3	3	15 " 17		4 50	8	6
125.	16	16	17 " 21		4 00	10	6
126.	12	12	14 " 21		4 25	11	9
122.	7	7	17 " 21		4 00	10	6
124.	8	8	13 " 21		4 00	8	6
127.	11	11	15 " 21		3 75	10	6
128.	25	25	12 " 21		3 00	8	6
130.	9	9	14 " 21		3 50	8	6
132.	10	10	8 " 14		3 75	3	6
133.	25	25	12 " 21		4 50	8	7
134.	20	20	13 " 20		4 25	8	6
381.	6	6	12 " 18		3 72	8	6
	254	254	16	116 ... 132	\$3 98	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

This trade has remained about stationary in regard to the employment of boys, or at least employers have not taken sufficient notice in the matter of that particular class of employment to enable them to furnish sufficiently reliable *data* respecting it.

BALTIMORE CITY TABLES.

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TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

BOILER-MAKERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NO. OF HANDS.		SEX OF CHILDREN.		AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.		AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.								
	NO. OF HANDS.		Women.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
9.	1	1	16	1	16	1	1	1	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	10	12
42.	3	3	17 to 21	3	17 to 21	3	3	3										10	12
46.	9	9	17 " 21	1	17 " 21	1	1	1										10	12
114.	12	12	17 " 20	12	17 " 20	12	12	12										10	12
	25	25	19	17	19	17	17	17										10	12

This trade has advanced in the employment of boys about 10 per cent. It is a small trade in regard to boy labor, they being principally considered as apprentices.

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NO. OF HANDS.		SEX OF CHILDREN.		AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.		AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.								
	NO. OF HANDS.		Women.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
73.	10	14	6	8	21 to 35	15 to 21	24	24	\$3 50	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	8	12
74.	1	31	20	11	40	15 " 21	32	32										10	12
102.	1	90	65	25	50	16 " 25	90	90										8	12
253.	10	40	40	18	to 25	8 " 17	50	50										8	12
	22	175	131	44	28	16	196	196											

We could secure no information respecting the increase or decrease of women and children.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

CAN-MAKERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER. OF VISITATION.	No. of Hands.			Ages of Hands.		Nationalities of Hands.								Average Weekly Wages.		Time by Hours and Months.			
	Women.	Children.	Male	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Women.	Children.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
15.	3	3	....	....	16 to 18	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	\$3 50	8	9	
30.	20	20	....	....	14 " 18	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 50	9	12	
34.	4	30	30	....	18 to 23	10 " 20	5	....	1	28	....	....	....	....	\$5 00	3 00	10	10
39.	12	12	....	....	16 " 21	2	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 50	10	12	
43.	50	50	....	....	15 " 21	14	10	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	4 00	10	12	
50.	19	19	....	....	14 " 21	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 50	10	10	
67.	7	7	....	....	14 " 18	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 50	10	12	
97.	35	170	100	70	21 to 35	14 " 21	205	5 00	4 00	10	10	
110.	8	8	....	....	14 " 21	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 50	10	12	
115.	6	6	....	....	17 " 20	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 00	10	12	
139.	80	80	....	....	14 " 21	50	6 14	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	3 15	8	12	
140.	4	4	....	....	18 " 21	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 00	10	12	
	39	409	339	70	25	17	338	6 36	1	55 10	2	\$5 00	\$3 93	9½	11	

This trade has increased about 7 per cent. in woman and child labor.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

COPPER WORKS.

NO. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NO. OF HANDS.		SEX OF CHILDREN.	AGES OF HANDS.	NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.
	Women.	Children.					
7.	38	38	Male.	14 to 19	American.	\$4 50	10 hours per day.
40.	4	4	Female.	14 " 21	Bohemian.	\$4 50	10 months per year.
	42	42		16	Colored.	\$4 50	12 months per year.
					English.		
					French.		
					German.		
					Irish.		
					Poles.		
					Russian.		
					Women.		
					Children.		

This trade having done an increasing business, and the employment of minors being principally confined to one firm, the increase in that firm shows as about 22 per cent.

CARPET-MAKERS.

NO. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NO. OF HANDS.		SEX OF CHILDREN.	AGES OF HANDS.	NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.
	Women.	Children.					
183.	7	18 to 30	Male.	18 to 30	American.	\$7 00	8 hours per day.
184.	10	18 " 45	Female.	18 " 45	Bohemian.	6 00	8 months per year.
193.	3	25 " 30		25 " 30	Colored.	5 00	10 months per year.
239.	15	318 " 30	Male.	15 to 18	English.	6 25	8 months per year.
242.	5	18 " 35	Female.	18 " 35	French.	5 50	8 months per year.
243.	6	18 " 50		18 " 50	German.	7 50	8 months per year.
255.	3	30 " 45		30 " 45	Irish.	5 50	10 months per year.
	49	3	3	28	Poles.		
					Russian.		
					Women.		
					Children.		
					Hours Per Day.		
					Months Per Year.		

The increase in the employment of women is about 18 per cent.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

CANDY-MAKERS.

Increase in woman and child labor, 19 per cent

DRUG MANUFACTURES.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	Sex of Chi- l- dren.	Ages of Hands.				Nationalities of Hands.								Average Weekly Wages.		Time by Hours and Months.			
			Women.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Women.	Children.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
76.	5	16	15	1	21 to 35	17 to 21	21	4	...	Bohemian.	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$4 00	\$3 50	9	12
164.	4	2	2	2	17 "	21	4	5	...	Colored.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 00	3 00	10	12
202.	2	...	...	30	" 35	...	5	12	...	English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 00	5 00	9	12
278.	5	...	...	18	" 25	...	5	12	...	French.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 50	4 50	8	12
302.	12	...	...	18	" 30	...	12	...	...	German.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 00	4 00	9	12
310.	8	...	...	18	" 40	...	8	...	...	Irish.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 50	4 50	8	12
327.	141	12	2	10	18	" 35	15 to 18	15	3	...	Poles.	...	...	...	...	...	4 37	2 50	9	12
340.	18	...	...	18	" 40	...	18	...	...	Russian.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 00	4 00	9	12
341.	19	...	...	20	" 30	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 50	4 50	9	12
347.	42	10	...	10	18	" 35	14 to 18	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 25	3 75	8	12
252	42	19	23	26	1	17	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$4 46	\$3 19	8	12

Increase in female labor, 5 per cent.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

DRESS GOODS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.	AGES OF HANDS.	NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.	
						Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
90.	15	.....	21 to 25	American.	\$6 00	8	12
205.	27	.....	20 " 45	Bohemian.	4 00	8	12
207.	10	.....	20 " 38	Colored.	9 00	12	
208.	12	2	218 " 35 16 to 17	10	6 00	8	12
212.	10	2	221 " 40 18	12	6 50	4 50	8½ 12
213.	4	2	221 " 45 17 " 18	6	7 00	5 00	8 10
219.	42	2	218 " 50 17	44	7 00	5 00	8 12
231.	15	8	5 18 " 30 10 " 18	23	6 25	3 00	8 12
232.	25	2	218 " 30 14 " 16	27	4 00	3 50	9 12
238.	6	.....	18 " 40	6	6 50	.....	8 12
240.	6	2	218 " 25 16 to 18	7	5 00	4 00	8 12
245.	5	.....	20 " 35	5	6 00	.....	9 12
247.	7	.....	18 " 30	7	5 50	.....	8 12
251.	32	6	6 18 " 35 15 to 21	38	5 34	4 00	8 12
257.	7	3	3 18 " 30 15 " 18	10	5 25	4 00	9 12
308.	55	5	5 18 " 30 13 " 18	45	5 75	3 25	9 12
319.	25	10	10 18 " 25 15 " 18	35	6 50	3 25	9 12
325.	70	5	5 18 " 40 14 " 18	75	6 00	2 75	10 12
331.	45	5	5 18 " 30 14 " 18	50	5 75	2 25	9 12
360.	7	2	2 20 " 25 17	9	5 00	3 00	9 12
335.	100	10	10 18 " 14 15 " 17	110	5 50	2 50	9 12
416.	5	.....	18 " 35	5	5 00	.....	10 12
530	66	3	63	27	15½ 572	8½	12

This trade has increased in the employment of females 18 per cent.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

FURNITURE-MAKERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.		SEX OF CHIL- DREN.	AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.								AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.			
	Women.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
51.	4	4				14 to 17	4									\$3 00	10	12
138.	8	8				9 " 20	8									3 25	10	12
151.	3	3				15 " 18	3									3 50	10	12
156.	12	12				12 " 21	8									4 00	10	12
363.	20	20				10 " 16	20									2 75	10	12
374.	6	6				15 " 21	6									4 00	8	12
378.	6	6				16 " 21	4									3 88	10	12
396.	7	7				16 " 20	7									4 50	9	12
399.	11	11				15 " 20	8									3 25	9	12
403.	15	15				14 " 21	13									3 75	9	12
71.	4	4				14 " 17	4									3 00	10	12
	96	96				16½	85									\$3 53	9½	12

This increase is entirely in the employment of boys in factories, and aggregates 19 per cent.

BALTIMORE CITY TABLES.

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TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

FRAME MANUFACTURERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.				AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.				
	Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
346.	125	125	50	75	18 to 40	14 to 18	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$5 00	\$3 00	10	12
364.	....	15	15	....	10 "	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 00	10	12	
368.	....	21	21	....	17 "	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 25	10	12	
402.	....	8	8	....	16 "	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 75	9	12	
	125	169	94	75	29	17½	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$5 00	\$3 50	9¾	12

This is a trade which has developed during the last few years more extensively than before, and afforded occupation for woman and child labor. It has increased in their employment say 55 per cent.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.				AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.			
	Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
391.	150	150	....	12 to 20	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$4 58	8	12
392.	250	250	....	10 "	20	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 00	8	10
	400	400	....	15½	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$3 79	8	11

Employment remained about the same.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

HARDWARE.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. of hands.		Sex of children.		Ages of hands.		Nationalities of hands.								Average weekly wages.		Time by hours and months.		
	Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Women.	Children.	Hours per day.	Months per year.
119.	5	5	....	14 to 21	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$3 00	10	12	

FOUNDRY.

31.	....	24	24	....	17 to 21	6	....	....	....	12	6	....	....	....	....	\$4 50	10	12	
32.	....	12	12	....	16 " 21	7	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	4 25	10	12	
45.	....	3	3	....	17 " 20	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 50	9	12	
379.	....	8	8	....	16 " 21	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 50	10	12	
	....	47	47	....	18½	24	....	....	....	17	6	....	....	....	....	\$4 19	9¾	12	

SMELTING.

8.	....	16	16	....	17 to 21	2	1	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$5 00	9	12	
63.	....	4	4	....	17 " 18	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 75	10	12	
79.	....	17	17	....	17 " 21	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 00	10	12	
	....	37	37	....	18½	19	1	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$3 92	9¾	12	

The employment of boys in foundries has decreased about 40 per cent.

BALTIMORE CITY TABLES.

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TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

LUMBER AND BOX FACTORIES.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	Sex of Chi- dren.	Ages of Hands.	Nationalities of Hands.	Average Weekly Wages.	Time by Hours and Months.	
						Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
13.	3	3	14 to 16	American.	\$4 66	10	12
17.	16	16	13 " 19	Bohemian.	3 50	10	12
47.	22	22	13 " 17	Colored.	3 50	10	12
52.	3	3	16 " 18	English.	4 50	10	12
65.	41	41	12 " 21	French.	4 25	10	6
66.	35	35	12 " 21	German.	4 50	10	9
93.	20	20	16 " 21	Irish.	3 00	10	12
149.	20	20	16 " 21	Poles.	4 50	10	12
157.	10	10	11 " 18	Russian.	4 37	10	12
199.	7	7	14 " 21	Women.	4 00	10	12
203.	6	6	16 " 21	Children.	4 37	8	12
204.	4	4	15 " 18		3 75	8	12
227.	5	5	15 " 19		3 50	8	12
311.	4	4	17 " 21		3 25	10	12
365.	10	10	12 " 20		3 00	10	12
390.	13	13	13 " 21		3 00	10	12
393.	6	6	17 " 21		4 50	9	12
401.	7	7	12 " 17		4 00	9	12
	232	222	10		\$3 90	9½	11½

Employment of boys in box factories increased about 6 per cent.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.				AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.							AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.				
	NO. OF HANDS.	W. omen.	C. hildren.	M. ales.	F. emales.	W. omen.	C. hildren.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	W. omen.	C. hildren.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
152.	51	3	3	...	18 to 60	11 to 15	46	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$5 50	\$2 00	9	12
175.	10	25	...	25	18 "	22	16 "	18	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 00	4 50	8	12
210.	6	2	2	...	20 "	30	16 "	17	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5 50	3 50	8	12
211.	8	2	2	...	18 "	30	16 "	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 50	3 50	9	12
220.	8	3	...	3	18 "	35	16 "	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 50	3 00	8	12
221.	6	1	...	1	18 "	35	15 "	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 75	3 25	8	12
223.	4	...	...	...	18 "	45	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5 00	...	10	12
229.	5	...	...	...	21 "	45	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6 00	...	9	12
252.	3	2	2	...	18 "	60	18 "	20	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 00	2 50	8	12
264.	4	1	1	...	20 "	30	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 25	2 50	8	12
333.	9	2	...	2	18 "	30	13 "	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 00	3 50	9	12
349.	37	...	...	...	18 "	40	...	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6 25	...	9	12
356.	25	...	...	...	18 "	35	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 50	...	10	12
	176	41	10	31	28½	16	198	10	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	\$5 82	\$3 14	8½	12

A very slight advance, consequent on an increased number of establishments. The introduction of machinery has correspondingly done away with hand labor.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

MILLINERY.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.		AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.										AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.	
		Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.		
275.	25					18 to 25		25									\$6 00	9 12
263.	3					22 " 35		22	3								5 25	8 12
241.	2					22 " 38											5 50	8 12
233.	10					18 " 40		10									6 50	9 12
228.	12	3				320 " 55	16 to 18	12		2	1						5 00	8 12
277*																	\$3 50	
	52	3	....	3	29		17	52	....	2	1						\$5 65	\$3 50
																	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12

*Employ only outside help.

The wholesale trade in the manufacture of millinery goods for foreign sales has increased about 20 per cent.

MACHINISTS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.		AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.										AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.	
		Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russians.		
48.	12	12	....			14 to 18	12										\$3 50	10 12
144.	18	18	....			17 " 21	18										4 00	10 12
160.	5	5	....			16 " 21	5										4 25	10 12
162.	10	10	....			17 " 20	10										4 50	10 12
166.	150	150	....			16 " 20	150										5 00	10 12
224.	5	5	....			16 " 21	5										3 00	10 12
226.	4	4	....			14 " 21	3					1					4 25	10 12
410.	45	45	....			16 " 21	45										3 00	10 12
	249	249	....			18	248										\$3 94	10 12

This trade has increased in the employment of boys about 11 per cent.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	Sex of Chi- l- dren.	Ages of Hands.	Nationalities of Hands.				Average Weekly Wages.	Time by Hours and Months.	
				Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.		Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
11.	16	38	34	421 to 30	15 to 18	23	...	\$4 00	\$3 25	10 12
20.	30	13	10	320 to 25	15 " 17	40	...	3 50	2 25	10 12
41.	12	...	...	18 " 30	.....	12	...	3 75	.....	10 12
60.	4	16	...	1621 " 35	16 to 21	20	...	4 50	3 50	10 8
61.	40	5	...	518 " 25	14 " 15	12 6	...	6 00	3 00	10 8
62.	16	6	...	618 " 39	15 " 17	22	...	6 00	3 00	10 8
77.	1	4	...	445	14 " 20	5	...	4 50	3 00	10 12
80.	1	19	6	1335	14 " 18	16	...	3 50	3 75	10 12
81.	70	58	...	5821 to 45	16 " 21	128	...	5 00	3 50	10 12
89.	18	15	15	18 " 55	14 " 17	33	...	10 00	9 50	9 12
91.	60	15	...	1521 " 25	14 " 17	75	...	4 00	2 00	9 12
92.	7	7	...	14 " 21	7	...	...	4 50	5 10	10 12
98.	30	1	1	18 to 29	17	31	...	5 00	4 00	10 12
103.	1	19	...	1940	16 " 21	20	...	4 00	3 75	10 12
106.	10	10	...	15 " 17	10	...	...	3 50	10 12	
123.	5	3	2	16 " 19	5	...	...	4 00	10 9	
145.	4	4	...	18 " 20	4	...	...	3 75	10 12	
147.	10	10	...	15 " 21	5	...	5	3 00	10 12	
148.	42	42	...	15 " 21	40	...	...	4 75	10 12	
154.	20	...	...	18 to 21	.....	20	...	5 00	.....	10 12
155.	3	3	...	14 to 17	3	...	...	3 50	10 12	
161.	5	5	...	16 " 18	5	...	...	3 50	10 12	
165.	17	3	14	15 " 18	17	...	...	4 25	10 12	
167.	6	6	...	17 " 21	6	...	...	5 00	10 12	
168.	4	4	...	15 " 21	4	...	...	5 50	10 12	
174.	5	5	5	17 " 21	4	...	1	4 25	10 12	
177.	24	24	...	16 " 21	24	...	...	5 00	8 12	
179.	6	6	...	16 " 21	6	...	...	5 25	8 12	
180.	10	12	12	20 to 35	15 " 18	22	...	5 00	4 50	8 12
186.	16	2	...	218 " 30	15 " 17	14	4	6 00	4 00	9 12
196.	10	5	5	18 " 30	16 " 21	15	...	6 25	4 00	8 12
198.	12	12	...	18 " 21	12	...	...	4 50	8 12	
200.	11	11	...	15 " 21	11	...	...	4 50	8 12	
218.	6	6	...	15 " 21	6	...	...	4 25	8 12	
230.	3	3	...	16 " 21	3	...	...	5 50	8 12	
234.	4	...	...	18 to 25	.....	4	...	6 50	9 12	
236.	3	...	...	18 " 21	.....	3	...	6 00	8 12	
237.	25	5	...	518 " 35	15 to 18	30	...	5 00	3 50	9 12

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—*Continued.*

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.	AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.					AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.			
			Women.	Children.	16 " 18	2	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.		Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.		
244.	....	2	2	....	16 "	18	2	....	....	4 25	9	12		
248.	2	2	2	18 to 21	....	2	....	....	....	\$4 75	....	....	8	12
250.	....	2	2	....	17 to 18	2	....	....	....	\$3 75	9	12		
256.	....	5	5	....	16 "	20	3	....	....	4 00	9	12		
258.	....	2	2	....	17 "	19	2	....	....	3 50	8	12		
259.	....	2	2	....	19 "	21	2	....	....	3 00	10	12		
262.	....	5	5	....	16 "	21	5	....	....	4 25	8	12		
265.	....	3	3	....	17 "	21	3	....	....	4 25	9	12		
266.	....	3	3	....	17 "	21	3	....	....	4 00	9	12		
268.	....	2	2	....	17 "	21	2	....	....	4 00	9	12		
269.	....	2	2	....	18 "	21	3	....	....	3 75	9	12		
270.	....	6	6	....	17 "	21	6	....	....	4 50	9	12		
272.	....	4	4	....	17 "	21	3	....	4	5 00	10	12		
273.	....	1	1	....	18	1	....	....	....	4 50	10	12		
279.	18	2	2	18 to 35	16	20	....	....	....	5 00	3 50	8	12	
313.	2	....	....	18 "	30	....	....	2	....	4 50	....	9	12	
314.	5	....	....	18 "	25	....	5	....	....	4 25	....	9	12	
338.	....	4	4	....	16 to 21	4	....	....	....	4 00	10	12		
366.	....	4	4	....	17 "	20	4	....	....	5 25	10	12		
467.	....	5	5	....	17 "	21	5	....	....	5 75	10	12		
375.	25	....	....	....	18 "	30	25	....	....	5 38	8½	12		
389.	....	14	14	....	16 "	21	8	....	6	5 00	9	12		
400.	....	33	33	....	16 "	21	27	....	6	5 50	8	12		
397.	....	8	8	....	14 "	21	7	....	1	4 00	9	12		
415.	10	40	10	30	21 "	30	14 "	21	50	5 00	4 00	10	12	
449	562	359	203	25	17½	835	6 75	3 ..	73 15 ...	4 \$4 95	\$4 19	9½	11¾	

These trades represent principally single establishments, a list of which follows Table "A." Taking all these miscellaneous occupations together, there has been an increase in woman and child employment of about 13 per cent.

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

PACKERS.

NUMBER OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHILDREN.	AGES OF HANDS.	NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.								AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.	MONTHS PER YEAR.	
			WomeN.	MaLles.	ChilDren.	AmeriCan.	Bohemian.	EnglisH.	FraneH.	german.	RussiAn.	WomeN.	ChilDren.	MaLles.
3.....	12.....	2.....	20 to 50	15 to 18	2.....	12.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7 50	\$4 00	12 3
5.....	29.....	2.....	30 " 60	30 " 60	29.....	29.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	6 00	12 3
12.....	375.....	100.....	57 18 "	50 5 "	100	285	.....	.....	.....	163	40	4 50	2 40	13 9
14.....	250.....	40.....	27 18 "	75 5 "	15	52	35	.....	.....	67	26	5 00	2 50	10 5
16.....	200.....	6.....	18 "	50 17 "	19	67	.....	.....	.....	22	14	4 50	2 40	10 9
18.....	150.....	105.....	100 18 "	50 5 "	14	112	83	13	.....	60	37	5 50	2 50	10 9
19.....	175.....	50.....	40 19 "	65 10 "	15	56	83	13	.....	91	27	6 00	3 00	10 10
22.....	125.....	50.....	42 18 "	60 6 "	16	57	.....	.....	.....	325	3	5 75	3 50	10 10
23.....	400.....	25.....	5 18 "	60 10 "	17	50	47	.....	.....	384	128	7 50	4 00	12 4
24.....	700.....	200.....	154 20 "	65 5 "	17	132	256	.....	.....	345	345	6 25	3 60	12 10
25.....	300.....	200.....	92.....	108 17 "	62 10 "	17	155	.....	.....	30	.....	6 50	3 00	10 8
26.....	41.....	26.....	18 "	45 "	10	1	.....	.....	.....	125	75	7 00	3 00	12 8
27.....	75.....	175.....	149 18 "	70 10 "	17	50	.....	.....	.....	10	8	5 75	3 75	14 8
28.....	20.....	20.....	20 19 "	45 10 "	19	.....	9	13	.....	126	10	5 00	2 75	10 12
29.....	200.....	50.....	19.....	31 20 "	60 7 "	20	103	11	.....	120	120	4 50	1 80	10 10
33.....	400.....	50.....	17.....	33 21 "	75 6 "	19	40	140	150	.....	64	50	1 50	12 8
35.....	250.....	40.....	13.....	27 19 "	68 13 "	15	40	126	126	64	50	1 50	12 8

NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN ORDER
OR VISITATION.

BALTIMORE CITY TABLES.

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36....	50	250	17 to 60	10 to 16	420	348	340	92	\$7 50	\$3 50	14		
37....	50	250	18 " 60	14 " 17	50	100	100	50	6 00	3 50	14		
49....	350	75	10 " 65	20 " 65	11 " 19	245	.....	.....	130	.....	50	7 50	4 00	12
59....	250	25	7 " 18	21 " 60	15 " 20	20	255	.....	20	.....	70	4 25	3 50	12
95....	250	75	35 " 40	20 " 45	12 " 19	12	.....	.....	243	70	.....	5 50	2 50	12
96....	600	100	20 " 80	21 " 60	10 " 18	125	150	.....	250	75	50	5 50	3 00	10	
107....	300	50	10 " 40	20 " 70	10 " 14	20	45	25	20	235	35	6 00	3 50	12	
108....	350	100	23 " 50	19 " 60	8 " 18	25	75	200	200	125	25	6 00	3 75	12	
109....	400	80	40 " 60	18 " 65	10 " 18	65	275	20	30	65	25	5 50	2 50	12	
111....	600	100	25 " 75	18 " 65	9 " 18	100	200	300	75	25	6 25	4 00	11	
112....	600	50	40 " 10	18 " 75	14 " 18	18	100	355	2	100	100	50	25	6 00	3 50	
113....	450	150	50 " 100	18 " 75	10 " 18	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	3 50	12
129....	16	3	.....	3 " 18	18 " 66	9 " 15	6	1	.....	12	.....	4 50	3 50	14
361....	5	.....	.....	20 " 32	18 " 40	4	.....	.....	1	.....	4 75	.....	9	12
394....	40	.....	.....	18 " 30	14 " 18	30	3	2	10	.....	4 50	.....	12	6
396....	15	9	4	5 18	" 30	14 " 18	19	3	2	.....	5 25	3 50	10	10	
	9,078	2,280	652	1,628	381	12	1,715	3,513	1,124	2	50 3,813	585	481	75	\$5 72	\$3 54
														11½	6	

This trade has increased in the employment of women and children about 14 per cent.

TABLE No. 1.—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

PATENT MEDICINES.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION,	AGES OF HANDS.				NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.		
	NO. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	AMERICAN.	BOHEMIAN.	COLORED.	ENGLISH.	FRANC.	GERMAN.	IRISH.	POLES.	RUSSIAN.
1. 2 4 4	40	16 to 20	5 ....	....	\$6 00	\$4 00	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
339. 3 4 4	18 to 30	13 " 17	7 ....	....	4 50	2 75	9	9	9	9	9	9	12
343. 25 100 15 85	18 "	35 15 "	17 126 ....	....	6 25	2 50	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
30 108 15 93	26	16	138 ....	....	\$5 58	\$3 08	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	11

This trade, engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, has increased in the employment of female minors about 6 per cent.

POTTERY.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION,	AGES OF HANDS.				NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.		
	NO. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	AMERICAN.	BOHEMIAN.	COLORED.	ENGLISH.	FRANC.	GERMAN.	IRISH.	POLES.	RUSSIAN.
53. 9 9 11 to 21	9 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$2 75	10	12
10. 15 15 10 " 15	15 ....	....	15 ....	....	15 ....	....	....	....	....	....	4 00	10	12
64. 45 45 14 " 21	45 ....	....	45 ....	....	45 ....	....	....	....	....	....	5 00	9	12
94. 50 35 15 14 " 20	50 ....	....	35	15	20	50 ....	....	....	....	....	5 00	9	12
104. 31 48 31 17 21 to 40	31	17	21 to 40	14 " 20	64	4	1 10 ....	....	....	....	\$7 00	3 25	8
31 167 135	32	31	16	168	19 ...	1 10 ...	....	....	....	....	\$7 00	\$4 00	9
31 167 135	32	31	16	168	19 ...	1 10 ...	....	....	....	....	\$7 00	\$4 00	9

In the pottery manufacture there has been an encouraging increase in female employment. It fairly illustrates the effort of women to seek higher grades of industry. The increase represents almost 11 per cent.

BALTIMORE CITY TABLES.

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TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING, AND BOOKBINDING.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. of Hanes.				Sex of Chil- dren.		Ages of Hands.		Nationalities of Hands.								Average Weekly Wages.		Time by Hours and Months.	
	Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Hours per Day.	Months per Year.			
86.	....	7	7	....	16 to 20	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$3 50	10	12		
178.	2	5	2	3	20 to 26	11 " 20	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$4 00	3 50	10	12	
225.	....	3	3	....	....	11 " 18	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 00	10	12		
271.	....	2	2	....	....	16 " 21	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 50	9	12		
299.	....	2	2	....	....	14 " 16	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 00	9	12		
300.	....	10	10	....	....	15 " 21	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 50	10	12		
317.	....	2	2	....	....	18 " 19	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 75	9	12		
326.	....	4	4	....	....	14 " 19	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 75	10	12		
336.	7	15	15	....	18 " 25	16 " 20	21	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4 50	3 50	9	12	
337.	25	6	6	....	18 " 47	15 " 17	30	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4 50	3 50	10	12	
350.	36	4	....	4	18 " 40	15 " 17	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 50	4 00	9	12	
	70	60	53	7	27	16½	128	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	\$4 62	\$3 68	9½	12	

A small increase of about 9 per cent.

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

PAPER GOODS.

No. of Factories in Order of Visitation.	No. of Hands.	Sex of Children.	Ages of Hands.		Nationalities of Hands.		Average Weekly Wages.	Time by Hours and Months.
			Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.		
54.	20	15	15	....	18 to 45	18 to 20	\$4 50	\$3 00
372.	30	8	....	8	18 " 25	14 " 17	4 50	3 00
376.	45	5	....	5	18 "	35 14 "	5 75	3 25
328.	25	10	5	5	18 "	30 16 "	4 75	3 00
83.	35	14	5	9	20 "	65 15 "	5 50	3 50
84.	20	5	....	5	20 "	65 15 "	6 00	4 00
117.	8	2	....	2	19 "	30 17 "	4 00	4 00
215.	18	5	....	5	18 "	35 16 "	6 00	4 00
318.	5	5	2	3	18 "	30 15 "	5 00	2 25
320.	30	30	....	30	18 "	40 14 "	6 25	4 25
370.	10	10	....	10	18 "	30 14 "	5 00	4 25
	246	109	27	82	28½	17½	\$5 29	\$3 41

An increase of 33 per cent. in the employment of women and children.

RAG MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories in Order of Visitation.	No. of Hands.	Sex of Children.	Ages of Hands.		Nationalities of Hands.		Average Weekly Wages.	Time by Hours and Months.
			Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.		
70.	3	2	....	2	20 to 40	17	\$4 80	\$2 40
141.	3	....	....	25	" 45	.....	5 00	.....
146.	20	32	18	14	21 "	50 12 to 20	4 50	3 50
362.	17	3	....	3	18 "	30 16 to 18	5 00	3 50
	43	37	18	19	31	14	\$4 82	\$3 13

No increase worthy of notice.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

NO. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NO. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHILDREN.	AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.						AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.						
			Women.	Children.	Male	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.		Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.	Children.	Women.	Poles.	Russian.	
72.	104	46	46	21 to 60	16 to 18	38	...	...	...	...	\$5 50	\$3 00	10	12				
85.	8	37	37	21 " 40	14 " 19	45	...	...	...	...	5 00	3 50	10	12				
116.	10	70	70	18 "	35	12 "	16	80	...	...	3 50	3 50	10	12				
158.	100	75	75	18 "	50	15 "	17	165	...	...	4 00	4 00	10	12				
171.	5	3	3	19 "	30	17 "	18	8	...	...	4 50	3 50	10	12				
194.	6	3	3	18 "	25	16 "	17	8	...	...	5 00	5 00	10	12				
206.	13	2	2	18 "	30	16 "	17	15	...	...	6 00	4 50	9	11				
209.	900	300	300	20 "	38	16 "	18	1164	...	...	5 00	3 00	9	12				
294.	65	10	10	18 "	35	14 "	17	75	...	...	4 50	2 50	9	12				
301.	200	50	50	18 "	45	14 "	17	250	...	...	5 00	3 50	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12				
321.	43	10	10	18 "	40	12 "	17	53	...	...	6 00	2 75	9	12				
322.	50	10	10	18 "	40	12 "	17	60	...	...	5 75	2 75	9	12				
323.	200	25	25	18 "	40	14 "	17	215	...	...	1 4 25	3 00	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12				
324.	35	5	5	18 "	35	12 "	17	40	...	...	4 00	3 50	9	12				
334.	8	4	4	18 "	30	15 "	17	12	...	...	5 00	2 75	9	12				
355.	125	75	75	18 "	40	15 "	17	198	...	...	4 75	3 60	10	12				
358.	165	35	35	18 "	30	14 "	18	200	...	...	5 75	3 50	10	12				
371.	100	30	30	18 "	45	12 "	17	130	...	...	4 50	3 00	9	12				
	2137	790	790	28	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2756	...	8	93 69	...	1 \$4 95	\$3 38	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12				

A large increase, many large establishments having been founded during the last few years; increase of 47 per cent.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.				AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.						AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.			
	No. OF HANDS.	Women.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
56	1	2	....	2	25	17	3	\$5 00	\$4 50	\$8 00	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$4 50	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$4 50	8	12
75.	37	5	5	....	21 to 45	12 to 20	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10
142.	3	4	2	2	221	" 30 18 "	20	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12
143.	3	4	2	2	221	" 35 16 "	17	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12
153.	30	10	10	....	18	" 30 16 "	18	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10
169.	20	15	....	15	21	" 45 16 "	20	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10
159.	40	....	....	....	18	" 35	.....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12
214.	17	3	....	3	18	" 25 16 to 18	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	12
254.	25	....	....	....	18	" 25	.....	16	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	....	8	12
295.	15	3	....	3	18	" 45 15 to 18	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12
297.	35	5	....	5	18	" 45 14 "	18	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	12
329.	10	....	....	....	18	" 30	.....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	12
330.	33	....	....	....	18	" 40	.....	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	12
342.	45	5	....	5	18	" 30 14 to 17	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12
348.	35	....	....	....	18	" 35	.....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12
353.	70	15	10	5	18	" 50 15 to 17	70	....	....	10	5	....	....	....	....	....	10	12
419	71	29	42	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	443	....	....	....	31	16	....	....	....	....	....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

A very slight increase in female labor, about 4 per cent.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

STRAW GOODS.

NO. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	AGES OF HANDS.				NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.						AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.					
	NO. OF HANDS.		SEX OF CHIL- DREN.		Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Women.	Children.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
201.	65	.....	.....	.....	18 to 40		65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6 00		10	12
222.	40	.....	.....	.....	18 " 40		40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00		9	12
235.	65	20	6	14	18 " 35 14 to 17		83	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6 50 \$3 25		8	12
345.	40	3	3	..	18 " 30 16 " 19		43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 50 4 75		8	9
354.	175	.....	.....	.....	18 " 40		175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 40		9	9
357.	75	.....	.....	.....	18 " 35		75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00		10	12
373.	65	10	....	10	8 " 35 12 " 16		65	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5 5 00 2 75		8	12
	525	33	9	24	27	15½	546	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	\$6 05 \$3 58		9	11

A good development in this trade; fully 22 per cent. increase of female labor.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

SALT, SPICE, AND TEA PACKERS.

SALT PACKERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. of hands.			Sex of children.		Ages of hands.		Nationalities of hands.							Average weekly wages.		Time by hours and months.	
	Women.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Women.	Children.	Hours per day.	Months per year.
38.	3	1	1	....	20 to 50	16	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	\$5 00	\$3 00	7	12
44.	4	....	....	....	22 " 40	.....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	6 00	.....	8	12
	7	1	1	....	33	16	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	\$5 50	\$3 00	7½	12

SPICE PACKERS.

55.	6	....	....	....	21 to 30	.....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$4 25	.....	8	12
79.	5	5	18 to 20	5	\$4 50	8	11
	6	5	5	24½	19	11	\$4 25	\$4 50	8	11½

TEA PACKERS.

88.	9	1	1	20 to 20	19	10	\$6 50	\$4 50	9	12
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The salt packing has moved away from Maryland to a great extent; fallen off 70 per cent. in the employment of women packers. The other trades stationary.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

TAILORS, CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

NO. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NO. OF HANDS.			AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.						AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.	
	Women.	Children.	Sex of Children.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
68.	7	7	7	15 to 17	15 to 17	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	\$4 50	10	12
135.	2	3	3	21 to 36	16 " 20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 00	10	12
136.	10	40	40	21 " 35	15 " 21	36	...	...	...	10	4	...	\$5 25	4 25	10
139.	1	4	4	30	16 " 18	4	...	...	1	...	...	5 00	4 00	10	8
150.	30	10	10	21 " 60	15 " 20	40	...	...	...	...	...	4 00	3 50	10	12
170.	20	15	15	21 " 45	16 " 20	35	...	...	...	...	...	5 25	4 00	10	10
172.	8	5	5	18 " 25	16 " 18	13	...	...	...	...	...	5 50	3 50	10	12
181.	3	...	...	21 " 45	...	3	...	...	...	...	5 75	...	...	10	12
182.	65	10	10	18 " 60	16 to 18	42	...	...	15	3 15	...	5 00	3 50	10	12
185.	10	5	5	18 " 35	16 " 18	12	...	...	2	1	...	6 00	5 00	10	12
187.	20	10	10	20 " 35	16 " 20	19	6	...	5	...	...	5 00	3 50	10	12
188.	12	4	4	20 " 50	15 " 18	14	2	...	...	...	...	4 50	4 00	10	12
195.	4	...	...	25 " 30	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	6 00	...	10	12
217.	5	2	2	18 " 25	16 " 17	5	...	...	1	...	...	1 5 75	4 00	10	12
246.	3	...	...	30 " 45	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5 50	...	10	12
261.	6	...	...	20 " 45	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	5 00	...	10	12
278.	11	...	...	18 " 45	...	11	...	...	...	...	7 50	...	9	12	
298.	75	20	20	18 " 45	14 to 17	95	...	...	...	...	5 50	4 00	10	12	
303.	20	...	...	18 " 45	...	19	...	...	1	...	5 50	...	10	12	
312.	5	...	...	18 " 50	...	5	...	...	...	...	5 00	...	10	12	
310	135	...	135	30	16½	363	10	...	42	8 19	4 \$5 44	\$3 75	10	11½	

It is hard to estimate this increase; it is much greater than we are able to discover, so much being done outside of the factories—say about 20 per cent. from best information.

In the clothing trade the majority of hands work outside the factories. Besides those enumerated, thirty others were visited who so employ labor, and returns were had showing the employment of 5,982 women and girls who took work in private houses, and which this Bureau could not reach by its agents.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

NO. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	AGES OF HANDS.				NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.								AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.				
	NO. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.	Male.	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Women.	Children.	
21.	3	8	8	....	20 to 55	14 to 17	11	....	....	....	....	....	\$4 90	\$4 00	10	12	
78.	20	30	10	20	21	" 35	15	" 19	50	....	....	....	5 00	3 50	10	12	
120.	118	200	150	50	18	" 50	15	" 17	218	85	15	6 00	3 25	10	12
131.	....	40	31	9	.....	14	" 20	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 50	10	12
394.	....	10	10	....	.....	14	" 20	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 50	8	9
395.	18	22	6	16	18	" 35	14	" 17	37	2	1	5 00	3 75	8	12
417.	7	30	23	7	21	" 35	14	" 20	37	4 90	3 25	10	12
	166	340	238	102	24	16	403	2	....	....	86	15	....	\$5 24	\$3 56	9½	11½

An increase principally owing to the enterprise of one firm—about 13 per cent.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Concluded.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES.

No. ON FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHILDREN.	AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.					AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.		
			Women.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.		Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.	
57.	40	335	60	275	21 to 35	16 to 18	.....	.....	American.	\$5 50	10	12
58.	80	300	25	275	21 "	70 14 "	20	300	Bohemian.	6 00	3 25	8	
69.	4	34	....	34	30 "	45 16 "	20	13	Colored.	9 7 00	5 00	9
82.	5	9	4	5	21 "	25 15 "	18	14	English.	4 50	3 00	8	
197.	52	23	13	10	18 "	50 15 "	17	65	French.	6 50	4 00	8	
304.	31	9	....	9	18 "	40 14 "	17	9	German.	4 50	3 00	8
352.	....	12	12	....	....	15 "	21	12	Irish.	5 00	8	12
344.	75	6	6	....	18 "	40 14 "	21	55 8	Russian.	8 7 00	4 50	8
351.	350	100	....	100	18 "	30 14 "	17	450	....	6 50	4 00	8
369.	100	50	....	50	18 "	60 12 "	17	125	....	10 5 00	4 75	8
	737	878	120	758	32	16	1043	8	385 132 47	\$5 83	\$3 99	8 $\frac{3}{16}$
													12

An increase in woman and child labor of 28 per cent.

TABLE A—BALTIMORE CITY.

Table Showing the Total Number of Establishments in Maryland Employing Women and Children, Examined and Corresponded with by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, and Included in this Report.

TRADE.	No. of ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.						AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	AVERAGE TIME OF LABOR.	MONTHS PER YEAR.						
		TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN.	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	MALE.	FEMALE.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	AMERICAN.	BOHEMIAN.	GERMAN.	ENGLISH.	FRANCHE.	POLES.	RUSSIANS.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.		
Brickmakers.....	23	254	254	25	254	254	116	132	6	6	6	6	6	6	\$3.98	8	6½	
Boilermakers.....	4	25	25	22	22	22	175	131	25	17	2	2	2	2	2	87	10	12
Cake and Cracker Makers...	4	131	66	22	131	131	196	196	6	36	1	1	55	56	2	94	8½	12
Cannmakers.....	12	339	109	39	70	339	338	338	6	9	20	3	2	50	50	3	93	9½
Copper Works.....	2	42	42	42	42	42	10	45	45	7	11	11	11	4	50	10	10	12
Carpentmakers.....	7	52	52	49	52	52	3	97	79	296	294	294	294	6	18	4	50	8½
Candymakers.....	8	79	275	132	275	275	19	23	19	572	572	572	572	3	10	5	90	8½
Drug Manufacturers.....	10	19	275	252	275	275	3	530	63	96	85	85	85	3	10	5	90	8½
Dress Goods.....	22	3	593	530	593	593	3	96	96	222	141	141	141	11	11	3	53	9½
Furniture Makers.....	11	96	94	200	125	200	75	94	294	294	294	294	294	11	11	5	00	50
Frame Manufacturers.....	4	94	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	11	11	5	00	50
Glass Manufacturers.....	2	400	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	11	11	3	79	8
Iron Manufacturers.....	8	89	222	10	222	222	10	198	18	18	1	1	34	6	6	3	92	9½
Lumber and Box Man'g...	18	222	10	207	176	207	31	10	198	198	10	1	55	16	16	3	90	9½
Laundries and Dyers.....	13	10	55	55	52	55	3	52	52	249	249	249	249	6	2	5	82	14
Millinery and Dyers.....	6	249	652	449	652	652	3	249	249	359	359	359	359	1	1	5	65	50
Machinists.....	8	359	652	449	203	359	6	75	75	835	835	835	835	1	1	5	65	50
Miscellaneous Trades.....	63	652	10,706	9,078	1,628	652	1,715	3,513	1,124	2,50	3,813	585	481	75	75	3	54	11½
Packers.....	33	652	10,706	9,078	1,628	652	1,715	3,513	1,124	2,50	3,813	585	481	75	75	3	54	11½

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Patent Medicine.....	3	15	123	30	93	15	138	10	10	\$5	58	33	08	83	11		
Pottery.....	5	135	63	31	32	135	168	19	19	7	00	4	00	9	12		
Printing, Lithographing, and Bookbinding....}	11	53	77	70	7	53	128	1	1	1	62	3	68	91	12		
Paper Goods.....	11	27	328	246	82	27	336	10	10	18	1	29	3	41	9		
Rag Manufacturing.....	4	18	62	43	19	18	43	10	1	18	8	82	3	13	10		
Shirt and Overall Man'f g.	18	.....	2,927	2,137	790	.....	2,756	.....	8	93	69	1	495	3	38	91
Shoe Manufacturing.....	16	29	461	419	42	29	443	.....	.....	31	16	565	4	34	91	
Straw Goods.....	7	9	549	525	24	9	546	.....	.....	7	1	5	05	3	58	9
Salt Packing.....	2	1	7	5	1	.....	11	.....	.....	2	1	5	50	3	00	74
Spice Packing.....	2	.....	11	6	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	25	4	50	8
Tea Packing.....	1	.....	10	9	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	50	4	50	9
Tailor and Clothing Man- ufacturing.....}	20	445	310	135	362	10	10	42	8	19	4	544	3	75	10
Tinware Manufacturing.....	7	238	268	166	102	238	403	2	2	86	15	24	3	56	91	111	
Tobacco Manufacturing....	10	120	1,495	737	758	120	1,013	8	8	385	132	47	5	83	3	99	810
	375	3,708	19,980	15,640	4,310	3,708	12,287	3,573	1,380	4857	4,793	899	505	146	\$5	32	68
															911	12 mos.	
																12 days.	

Note.—The figures “175” appearing in the fifth column under the head of “Girls,” title “Cake and Cracker Makers,” in this table should read “44.”

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

List of the Establishments Examined by the Bureau, and included in the foregoing Table, under the heading of "Miscellaneous Trades." The individual returns from each Establishment under this head will be found in "Table No. 1, Baltimore City."

Chairmakers.....	1	Embroidery Manufacturing.....	1
Lead Pencils.....	1	B. & O. R. R. Office.....	1
Coffee Roaster.....	1	Fancy Goods.....	1
Neckwear.....	2	Japanner.....	1
Bed Comforts.....	1	Brush Manufacturing.....	2
Coat-pad Manufacturing.....	1	Trunk Manufacturing.....	1
Whips and Umbrellas.....	2	Stone Yards.....	2
Canvas Belts.....	2	Corset Manufacturing.....	2
Netting Manufacturing.....	1	Leather Manufacturing.....	1
Telegraph.....	1	Carriage Paint.....	1
Oil Cloths.....	1	Paper Patterns.....	1
Burial Case.....	1	Marble Cutters.....	2
Telephone	1	Woodenware Manufacturing.....	1
Harness Manufacturing.....	3	Carriage Manufacturing.....	5
Type Machines.....	1	Sash, Blinds, etc.....	2
Fireworks.....	1	Metal Molder.....	1
Refrigerators.....	1	Car Wheels.....	1
Morocco Manufacturing.....	1	Asphalt Blocks.....	1
Baxter Motor.....	1	Button Hole Manufacturing.....	1
Flags, Tents, etc.....	1	Baking Powders.....	2
Wire Manufacturing.....	1	Looking-glass Manufacturing.....	1
Bottle Seal Manufacturing.....	1	Paint Manufacturing	2
Meter Manufacturing.....	1	Tub Manufacturing.....	1
Paint Manufacturing.....	1		

CHAPTER IV.

TABLE No. I, BALTIMORE CITY, SHOWING SIZE, NUMBER
OF STORY, AND NUMBER OF DOORS AND WINDOWS
OF ESTABLISHMENTS HEREIN REPORTED.

ALSO, SANITARY AND EDUCATIONAL TABLES OF SAME.

TABLE NO. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.

TABLE SHOWING SIZE AND STORY OF FACTORIES INCLUDED
IN THIS REPORT.

Factories herein reported, the second or other upper story of which appear to be larger than the ground floor results from the fact that only a portion of the lower floor is occupied as a work-room for woman or child labor.

The method of writing the size in the following table is as follows: The upper figure represents the height; the lower figures represent the length and breadth.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

BOILER-MAKERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.
9 {	20											
	50x70	.....									
42 {	18											
	150x80	.....									
46 {	20											
	20	20										
	140x70	140x70	.....								
114 {	20	20										
	200x140	200x140	.....			18	3	18	3	.....	
						200	25	200	25	.....	

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
73 {	.....	15 60x60	15 60x60	15 60x60	.....	.....	.....	8	3	8	3	8	3
74 {	.....	12 25x40	12 25x40	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	7	2	8	3
102 {	.....	14 25x80	14 25x80	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	20	80	20	80	20
253 {	16 60x60	16 60x60	16 60x60	.....	.....	27	3	27	3	27	3	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

CAN-MAKERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
15 {	10 15x40												
30 {	10 60x66	10 60x66	10 60x66			40	1	40	1	40	1		
34 {	9 10x12	15 38x118				2	1	42	2				
39 {	10 56x130	10 56x130				2	1	18	2				
43 {	13 74x110	13 74x110	13 74x110	13 74x110		36	2	36	2	36	2	36	2
50 {	14 50x70	14 50x70	14 50x70			12	2	12	2	12	2		
67 {		15 25x85						38	3				
97 {	32 100x206					80	6						
110 {		14 30x78						28	1				
115 {	12 18x135	12 18x135				42	5	42	5				
139 {			20 100x130							38	4		
140 {	14 20x70					14	2						

COPPER WORKS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
7 {	30 50x150	20 100x200											
40 {	11 24x120							8	2				

Open Sheds.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

CARPET-MAKERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
183 {			16 28x140							8	1		
184 {			16 28x140							8	1		
193 {			14 28x100							7	2		
239 {			14 30x90	14 30x90						16	2	16	2
242 {			13 28x70							6	2		
243 {			14 40x65							7	1		
255 {	16 13x20						2	2					

CANDY-MAKERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
99 {			12	15						20	2	20	2		
	.....	.....	18x80	18x80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
100 {			10	10						12	1	12	1		
	.....	.....	48x150	48x150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
101 {		14	14	14						16	3	16	3	16	3
	.....	40x100	40x100	45x100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
216 {		12	12							10	2	10	2		
	.....	25x80	25x80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
260 {			14							15	2				
	.....	.....	32x110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
267 {			12							9	1				
	.....	.....	36x90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
290 {	14	14	14	14											
	31x78	31x78	31x78	31x78	.....	14	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	14	2
359 {			14	14						6	2	6	2	6	2
	.....	20x80	20x80	20x80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.
76 {	10 40x40	10 40x40	10 40x40	10 40x40	.....	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	2	15
164 {	14 20x70	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
202 {	.....	14 31x36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
278 {	12 18x90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
302 {	12 25x90	12 25x90	12 25x90	12 25x90	.....	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15
310 {	14 40x80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
327 {	14 50x90	14 50x90	14 50x90	14 50x90	.....	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10
340 {	.....	25x100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....
341 {	12 20x100	12 20x100	20x100	.....	.....	16	2	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
347 {	.	.....	14 70x100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

DRESS GOODS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
90 {		20 34x90						5	1				
205 {			13 22x85							9	1		
207 {			14 25x60							6	1		
208 {				12 15x40	12 15x40							10	2
212 {		24 30x40						6	2				
213 {		11 14x20						5	1				
219 {				14 18x90	14 18x90							15	2
231 {				24 36x36								8	4
232 {		12 15x40						6	1				
238 {		12 18x25						5	2				
240 {				12 16x30								6	1
245 {		11 15x15								3	1		
247 {		12 12x15								4	1		
251 {				11 60x100								24	2
257 {			10 15x20									2	1
308 {			14 20x90									6	1
319 {			12 25x100									10	1
325 {	14 40x50	14 40x50	14 40x50	14 40x50	14 40x50	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1
331 {		14 25x80	14 25x80							8	1	8	1
335 {			13 25x100	13 25x100						8	2	8	2
360 {		14 20x80	14 20x80							7	1	7	1

TABLE NO. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

FURNITURE-MAKERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
51 {		12	12										
	.....	50x60	50x60	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	10	2	.....	.....
138 {	16	14	12										
	40x90	40x90	40x90	.....	.....	28	3	28	3	28	3	.....	.....
151 {	12							6	2				
	.....	30x110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
156 {	14	14	12	12									
	40x120	40x120	40x120	40x140	.....	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3
363 {	12	12	12					8	7	8	7	8	7
	50x100	50x100	50x100	50x100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
374 {	12	12	12					8	2	8	2	8	2
	60x70	60x70	60x70	60x70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
378 {	14	14						16	3	16	3		
	.....	60x110	60x110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
396 {	13	13	13	13									
	40x130	40x130	40x130	40x130	.....	80	10	80	10	80	10	80	10
399 {	14	14											
	100x150	100x150	.....	.....	.....	32	8	32	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
403 {	12	12	12										
	70x130	70x130	70x130	.....	.....	24	2	24	2	24	2	.....	.....
71 {	12	12	12										
	50x50	50x50	50x50	.....	.....	10	2	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

FRAME MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
346 {		14	14					24	2	24	2
	.....	50x90	50x90	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2	24	2
364 {			14	14						12	2
	.....	.....	20x100	20x100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2
368 {		14	14					20	2	20	2
	.....	100x300	100x300	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	20	2
402 {	12	12	12					24	2	24	2
	70x130	70x130	70x130	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2	24	2

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
391...	1 story. 25 40x200		Covers 2½ acres.											All Open.	
392 {						80	20								

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

HARDWARE.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.								
119 {		12 60x100						30	2						

FOUNDRY.

31 {	11 50x50	25 71x236				7	1	36	3						
32 {	40 91x193							343		Ventilators.					
45 {	25 60x140							162		"					
379 {	12 75x100							172		"					

SMELTING.

8 {	20 50x120									Open Sheds.					
63 {	35 50x50										16	2			
79...	Covers 6 acres.									Open Shed.					

BALTIMORE CITY FACTORIES.

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TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

LUMBER AND BOX FACTORIES.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Windows.	Windows.	Windows.	Windows.	Windows.
						Doors.	Doors.	Doors.	Doors.	Doors.	Doors.
13 {	30										
	60x180	.....	.....	.....	.....		
17 {	30	30									
	72x98	72x98	.....	.....	.....	10	18	Open	Mill	Open	
47 {	12	12	12								
	35x150	35x150	35x150	.....	.....	20	2	20	2	20	2
52 {	14	14	14								
	70x250	70x250	70x250	.....	.....	8	6	16	4	16	4
65 {	15	15	15								
	110x175	110x170	110x170	.....	.....	56	8	56	8	56	8
66 {	14	14	14								
	40x100	40x100	40x100	.....	.....	42	8	42	8	42	8
93 {			15	15							
	.....	70x80	70x80	.....	.....	30	4	30	4	30	4
149 {	16										
	100x150	.....	.....	.....	.....		
157 {	12	12	12								
	36x90	36x90	36x90	.....	.....	18	4	18	4	18	4
199 {			13	13							
	20x70	20x70	20x70	.....	.....			6	4	6	4
203 {			12								
	30x70	30x70	30x70	.....	.....			2	2	2	
204 {			12	12							
	18x70	18x70	18x70	.....	.....			4	4	4	4
227 {			14								
	20x70	20x70	20x70	.....	.....			5	2	5	2
311 {	14	*									
	40x100	.....	.....	.....	.....		
365 {	14	14									
	35x100	35x100	35x100	.....	.....	8	6	8	6	8	6
390 {	25										
	100x125	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
393 {	25	12									
	90x150	90x150	90x150	.....	.....	62	8	12	8	12	8
401 {	13	13	13	13	13						
	70x100	70x100	70x100	70x100	70x100	20	4	20	4	20	4

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Windows.	Windows.	Windows.	Windows.	Windows.
						Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
152 {	14	14				8	6	8	6		
	30x50	30x50									
175 {	14					5	2				
	30x102										
210 {	14					6	2				
	15x25										
211 {	12					5	2				
	15x40										
220 {	12					4	1				
	15x40										
221 {	12					5	2				
	18x30										
223 {	10					3	2				
	15x20										
229 {	12					3	2				
	15x18										
252 {	12	12	12			4	1	4	1	4	1
	12x12	15x15	15x15								
264 {	12					4	2				
	15x20										
333 {	14	14	14								
	25x70	25x70	25x70	25x70		6	1	6	1	6	1
349 {			14	14						18	2
			29x130	29x130						18	2
356 {	14	14	14	14						6	2
	25x90	25x90	25x90	25x90		6	2	6	2	6	2

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

MILLINERY.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
275 {		12								5	1		
		20x40											
263 {	12							3	1				
	12x15												
241 {	14							2	1				
	14x35												
233 {	12							2	1				
	15x20												
228 {		12								6	1		
		18x30											

MACHINISTS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
48 {	18					10	3						
	90x100												
144 {	20	20				20	2	20	2				
	80x120	80x120											
160 {	13	13				18	2	18	2				
	72x74	72x74											
162 {	15	14				24	10	24	10				
	50x60	50x60											
166 {	25	25	25			240	40	240	40	240	40		
	70x300	70x200	70x200										
224 {	12					4	5						
	25x50												
226 {	13					2	4						
	22x60												
410 {	30												
	220x800					400	20						

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
20 {	6 Rooms Average			12 15x21				26	1				
41 {		10 40x55						8	1				
60 {	11 14x30					2	1						
61 {	14 80x135	14 80x135	14 80x135			38	1	38	1	38	1		
62 {				14 80x105								38	1
77 {		20 30x110	20 30x110	20 30x110				8	1	8	1	8	1
80 {		16 50x70	16 50x70	16 50x70				20	2	20	2		
89 {		16 60x60								9	2		
91 {		14 35x70								8	2		
92 {		15 50x130	15 50x130							28	4	28	4
98 {			15 50x50									11	3
103 {			14 25x80									18	2
106 {	20 80x176					44	8						
123 {	11 18x35							6	3				
145 {	14 70x90							6		Open	Doors.		
81 {		Peculiar Shape	Low Ceiling.	Artificial Ventilation.									
147 {		15 30x80						22	2				
148 {	15 40x50	15 40x50				15	2	15	2				
154 {		12 18x20						6	1				
155 {		10 14x45						5	1				
161 {		13 14x72								12	1		

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—*Continued.*

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—*Concluded.*

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
259 {	14												
	30x40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
262 {												All Open.	
265 {	12							1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	30x40	.....	.....	.....	.....				
266 {												All Open.	
268 {		12								4	1	.....	.....
		30x50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
269 {		12								2	3	.....	.....
		20x35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
270 {		12								6	1	.....	.....
		15x30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
272 {		30								75	15	.....	.....
		60x360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
273 {		25								60	8	.....	.....
		150x200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
279 {			12									4	1
			20x30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
313 {		12											
		14x14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
314 {		12											
		14x30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
338 {			12		12							16	2
			25x100	25x100	25x100	.....	.....	.....	.....			16	2
366 {												All Open.	
367 {													
												All Open.	
375 {			Yard.										
			13	13									
			20x80	20x80	.....	.....	.....	10	2	10	2	.....	.....
389 {			12	12	12								
			70x115	70x115	70x115	.....	.....	120	12	120	12	120	12
406 {			14	14	14	14	14	400	42	400	42	400	42
			160x200	160x200	160x200	160x200	160x200	400	42	400	42	400	42
397 {			14					8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
			50x120	.....	.....	.....	.....		

TABLE NO. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

PACKERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
3 {	10												
	30x50	.....	.....	.....	.....				
5 {	10												
	50x50	.....	.....	.....	.....				
12 {	10												
	40x90	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4						
14 {	20												
	60x155	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	4						
16 {	20												
	60x150	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	5						
18 {	14												
	40x130	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4						
19 {	14												
	50x200	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	4						
22 {	14												
	35x150	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4						
23 {	12												
	60x85	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4						
24 {	20	20											
	45x80	45x80	.....	.....	.....	20	5	20	5				
25 {	16												
	35x220	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4						
26 {	12												
	30x120	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3						
27 {	12												
	40x150	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4						
28 {	12												
	50x90	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4						
29 {	18												
	60x120	.....	.....	.....	.....				
33 {	15												
	38x118	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	6						
35 {	14												
	48x126	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	4						
36 {	20												
	126x260	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	3						
37 {	15												
	60x156	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	5						
49 {	14												
	55x150	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2						
59 {	14												
	20x125	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	6						

Open Doors.

Open Shed.

Open Shed.

Open Shed.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

PACKERS—*Concluded.*

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
95 {	16												
	20x200					16	6						
96 {	12												
	90x100					13	4						
107 {	12												
	100x172					60	10						
108 {	14												
	200x450					25	8						
109 {	14												
	150x400					50	20						
111 {	14												
	75x320					5	Open	Doors.					
112 {													
113 {	14												
	95x135					250	25						
129 {													
	Open Sheds.							6	Open	Doors.			
361 {													
	14												
	30x110												
394 {	12												
	40x80					18	2						
396 {	14	14	14										
	100x150	100x150	100x150			80	6	80	6	80	6		

PATENT MEDICINES.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
1 {	14												
	60x150					8	2						
339 {													
	12												
	30x30												
343 {	14	14	14	14									
	60x90	60x90	60x90	60x90		15	4	15	4	15	4	15	4

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

POTTERY.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
53 {	12 50x70	12 50x70	12 50x70	.....	.....	4	2	12	1	12	1	.....	.....
10 {	10	25x75	.....	.....	.....	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64 {	10	25x25	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94 {	14 33x112	14 33x112	14 33x112	.....	.....	69	8	69	8	69	8	69	8
104 {	11 30x60	11 30x60	.....	.....	21	2	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND BOOKBINDING.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
86 {	15 25x90	15 25x90	15 25x90	15 25x90	.....	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2
178 {	.....	.....	12 20x80	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	6	2
225 {	.....	12 25x50	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
271 {	.....	12 15x20	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
299 {	.....	.....	14 25x60	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
300 {	.....	14 25x60	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
317 {	.....	.....	12 20x30	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
326 {	12 14x80	12 14x80	12 14x80	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
336 {	18 18x20	18 18x20	14 25x90	14 25x90	14 25x90	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2
339 {	.....	.....	.....	12 30x125	12 30x125	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2	18	2
350 {	14 29x130	14 29x130	.....	.....	.....	2	1	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

PAPER GOODS.

RAG MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
70 {		12	12										
	50x75	50x75	.....	.....	.....	16	1	16	1	.....	.....	.....
141 {		12	12										
	40x80	40x80	.....	.....	.....	12	2	12	2	.....	.....	.....
146 {		12	12	12									
	140x140	140x140	140x140	.....	.....	60	4	60	4	60	4	.....
362 {		12	12	12									
	40x100	40x100	40x100	.....	.....	8	2	8	2	8	2	.....

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.
72 {			.		10 22x90					22	1
85 {					40 70x70					12	1
116 {				14 18x97	14 18x97				12	1	12
158 {				12 60x100					19	1	
171 {				12 20x92					6	2	
194 {				14 20x90					8	1	
206 {				12 20x70					5	2	
209 {				13 90x110	13 90x110	13 90x110			50	4	50
294 {				12 25x100	12 25x100		Skylight.	4	1	4	1
301 {				14 30x80	14 30x80		Skylight.	8	2	8	2
321 {				16 25x100					8	1	
322 {				16 25x100					8	1	
323 {			14 25x125	14 25x125	14 25x125			8	2	8	2
324 {					12 30x100	12 30x100				8	2
334 {										8	2
355 {			13 60x95	13 60x95	13 60x95			20	2	20	2
358 {	12 40x65	12 40x65	12 40x65	12 40x65	12 40x65		12	2	12	2	12
371 {			14 20x70	14 20x70	14 20x70			13	2	13	3

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.
56 {		14 20x20				3 1					
75 {			16 25x75				10 2				
142 {		12 16x70				3 1					
143 {		10 18x40				7 1					
153 {		14 25x60	14 25x60	14 25x60		8 1	8 1	8 1	8 1		
169 {			30x60					12 2			
159 {			14 33x60					13 2			
214 {			16 22x95	16 22x95				8 2	8 2		
254 {			11 20x70					10 1			
295 {			14 24x172			Skylight.	4 1				
297 {			14 30x70					13 1			
329 {		12 15x60				8 1					
330 {				10 25x110						8 1	
342 {				14 50x90	14 50x90					16 2	16 2
348 {				14 29x130	14 29x130					18 2	18 2
353 {			14 35x150				56 2				

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

STRAW GOODS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
201{			11 68x218						8 2	...	...
222{		17 20x70	12 20x70					7 1	7 1	...	...
235{		14 20x60	12 20x60					12 2	12 2	...	...
345{			14 16x55						16 2	...	...
354{		14 40x150	14 40x150	14 40x150				55 2	55 2	55 2	...
357{			14 25x90	14 25x90					10 2	10 2	...
373{		14 21x70	14 21x70					8 2	8 2	...	...

SALT, SPICE, AND TEA PACKERS.

SALT PACKERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
38{		15 40x50						2 2	3	Open Doors.	
44{		12 20x20						5 2		Open Doors.	

SPICE PACKERS.

55{		14 30x30						4 2
79{		15 40x95	15 40x95					10 1	10 1

TEA PACKERS.

88{			13 40x60					1	...	15 2	...
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STATISTICS OF LABOR.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report:

TAILORS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
68 {		15						3	2				
135 {	13x20						6	1				
136 {		11											
136 {	15x20											
137 {		12	12										
137 {	16x50	16x50				9	2	9	2			
137 {		11											
150 {	14x33											
150 {		10											
150 {	16x65						10	1				
170 {						14							
170 {					35x120							8 2
172 {						14							
172 {					18x90							
181 {						14							
181 {					26x120							
182 {						16	16						
182 {					25x110	25x110						
185 {						14							
185 {					30x110							
187 {						14							
187 {					25x120							
188 {						14	14						
188 {					20x110	20x110						
195 {						12							
195 {					20x30							
217 {						12	12						
217 {					20x20	20x35						
246 {						14							
246 {					12x16							
261 {						12							
261 {					15x20							
278 {						14	14						
278 {					60x100	60x100						
298 {						14							
298 {					25x125							
303 {						14							
303 {					20x60							
312 {						12							
312 {					15x20							
								2	2				

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Concluded.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
21 {		12													
	.....	20x25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78 {		15	15	15				8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4
	.....	50x120	50x120	50x120	.....	.....	.....	50	2	.....	.....	50	2	50	2
120 {		16		16	16										
	.....	45x250	.....	85x145	85x145	.....	.....						
131 {			14	14						15	2	15	2	15	2
	.....	60x100	60x100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
394 {	12	12	12												
	40x80	40x80	40x80	.....	.....	18	2	18	2	18	2	18	2	18	2
395 {	13	13	13												
	40x130	40x130	40x130	.....	.....	36	6	36	6	36	6	36	6	36	6

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
57 {	12	12	12	12	12	80	4	80	4	80	4	80	4	80	4
	60x120	60x120	60x120	60x120	60x120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58 {	13	12	11	10		100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6	100	6
	40x187	40x187	40x187	40x187	40x187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69 {		20													
	56x92	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82 {	13	13	13												
	30x40	30x40	30x40	30x40	30x40	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1
197 {		12	12												
	20x90	20x90	20x90	20x90	20x90	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	2
304 {		14													
	25x100	25x100	25x100	25x100	25x100	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2
352 {	14														
	30x120	30x120	30x120	30x120	30x120	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2
344 {		14													
	33x133	33x133	33x133	33x133	33x133	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2
351 {	14	14	14	14	14	60	4	60	4	60	4	60	4	60	4
	25x130	25x130	25x130	25x130	25x130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
369 {	12	12	12	12	12	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2
	42x111	42x111	42x111	42x111	42x111	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2



TABLE NO. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.

The comparative grade of the sanitary condition of the factories, and the educational standard of the workers reported in these Tables, is based on the personal observation of the official examiner, and calculated as follows:

SANITARY GRADE.

“A” factories, rated in class “A,” are the best places of employment examined by the Bureau, in which there is sufficient ventilation, sanitary accommodations, and protection for life and limb; in which there are no noxious odors, dust or other causes of disease, and in which the workers appear to enjoy health and comfort.

“B” factories, rated in class “B,” are such places of employment as, being generally in good condition, are yet lacking in some important convenience—as, for example, want of ventilation, insufficient sanitary arrangements, or want of fire-escape. Where the work is done on the ground floor, the want of a fire-escape is not considered an evil.

EDUCATIONAL GRADE.

The educational standard is rated “A,” “B,” “C.” Taking the comparative grade “B” as representing a capacity to read and write and understand the simple elements of education; then the degrees “A” and “C” respectively represent “A” a higher grade than “B,” and “C” comparatively no education.

Where two letters are used, they represent a mixed condition according to their respective values.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

BRICK-MAKERS.

BOILER-MAKERS.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERS.

No. OF FACTORIES.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.	REMARKS.	Grade.	SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.							
				Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.	Grade.
73.	Fair.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Both.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.	
74.	"	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
102.	"	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
235.	Read and Write.....	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.

CAN-MAKERS.

15.	Poor.....	B.	No.	Tap.	Stand.	No.	Good.	Yes.	No.	B.	
30.	Primary School.....	B.	Yes.	Tap.	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
34.	Primary School.....	B.	Yes.	Tap.	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	B.
39.	Colored, Low.....	C. B.	No.	Tap.	Stand.	"	"	"	"	"	B.
45.	Colored, Low.....	C. B.	Yes.	Yes.	Stand.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
50.	Primary School.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Stand.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
67.	Fair.....	B.	Yes.	Tap.	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
97.	"	B.	No.	Yes.	Both.	"	"	"	"	Yes.	A.
110.	"	B.	No.	Tap.	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	B.
115.	"	B.	No.	Tap.	Both.	"	"	"	"	No.	B.
139.	Public School.....	B.	Yes.	Tap.	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
140.	Read and Write.....	B.	No.	Tap.	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.

COPPER WORKS.

7.	Primary School.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Stand.	Yes.	Good.	Yes.	No.	B.	
40.	Primary School.....	B.	"	"	Stand.	"	"	"	"	A.	

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

CARPET-MAKERS.

No. OF FACTORIES.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.		SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.							Grade.
	REMARKS.	Grade.	Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.	
183. Read and Write.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Both.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
184. Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
193. Medium.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
239. Public School.....	B.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	"	B.
242. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
243. Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
255. Very Poor.....	C.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	B.

CANDY-MAKERS

99. Fair.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Both.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
100. "	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
101. "	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
216. Primary School.....	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
260. Read and Write.....	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
267. Medium	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
290. Public School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
359. " "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS.

76. Fair	B.	No.	Yes.	Both.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
164. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
202. Common School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
278. " "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
302. " "	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
310. Read and Write.....	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
327. Medium.....	B. C.	Yes.	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	A.
540. "	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
341. Common School.....	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
347. Fair.....	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

DRESS GOODS.

No. OF FACTORIES.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.		SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.							Grade.
	REMARKS.	Grade.	Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.	
90. Good	A. B.	No.	Yes.	Sit.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.		B.
205. "	A. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
207. Very Good.....	A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
208. Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
212. "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
213. Common School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
219. Good	A. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
231. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
232. Public School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
238. Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
240. "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
245. "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
247. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
251. Good	A. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
257. "	A. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
368. Some Very Poor.....	B. C.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"		A.
319. Fair.....	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
325. "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
331. Ordinary.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
360. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		B.
335. Fair.....	B. A.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"		A.
416. "	B. A.	No.	"	"	"	Poor.	"	"		B.

FURNITURE-MAKERS.

51. Fair.....	B.	No.	Tap.	Stand.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	B.
138. "	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	Good.	"	"	A.
157. Read and Write.....	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
156. "	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	Yes.	"	"	A.
363. Poor and Bad.....	C. B.	No.	"	"	"	Good.	"	"	B.
344. Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
378. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
396. "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
399. "	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
403. "	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
71. Fair.....	B.	"	Yes.	Both.	"	"	No.	"	B.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

LUMBER AND BOX FACTORIES.

No. of Factories.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.		SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.							Grade.
	REMARKS.	Grade.	Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.	
13.	Read and Write.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Stand.	No.	Good.	Yes.	No.	A.
17.	Poor.....	C.	"	No.	"	"	"	No.	"	B.
47.	Medium.....	B. C.	"	Yes.	"	"	"	Yes.	"	B.
52.	Good	B. A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
65.	"	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
66.	"	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
93.	Fair.....	B. C.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
149.	Public School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
157.	Read and Write.....	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
199.	Medium.....	B. C.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
203.	Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
204.	Public School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
227.	Public School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
311.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	Tap.	"	"	"	"	"	B.
365.	Public School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
390.	Ordinary	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
393.	Ordinary	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
401.	Fair.....	B. A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.

LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.

152.	Colored, Poor.....	B. C.	No.	Yes.	Stand.	No.	Good.	Yes.	No.	B.
175.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	B.
210.	Medium.....	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
211.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
220.	" " "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
221.	" " "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
223.	Medium.....	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
229.	"	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
252.	Colored, Poor.....	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	B.
254.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
333.	Medium.....	B. C.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
349.	Fair.....	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
356.	"	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	A.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

MILLINERY.

No. of Factories.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.	SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.								
		REMARKS.	Grade.	Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.	Grade.
275.	Fair.....	B. A.	No.	Yes.	Sit.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
263.	Public School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
241.	Medium.....	B. A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
233.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	B.
228.	Good	A. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.

MACHINISTS.

48.	Public School.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Stand.	No.	Good.	Yes.	No.	A.
144.	"	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
160.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	Tap.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
162.	Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
166.	Public School (Fair).....	B. A.	"	Yes.	"	"	"	"	Yes.	A.
224.	Fair.....	B.	"	Tap.	"	"	"	"	No.	B.
226.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
410.	"	B.	"	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	A.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

No. OF FACTORIES.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.		SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.							Grade.
	REMARKS.	Grade.	Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.	
11.	Children, Poor.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Both.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
20.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	No.	"	Yes.	Poor.	No.	No.	B.
41.	" "	B.	"	Yes.	Sit.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
60.	" "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	B.
61.	Good.....	B. A.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	A.
62.	".....	A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
77.	Fair.....	B.	No.	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	B.
80.	".....	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
81.	Good.....	A. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
89.	Very Good.....	A.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	A.
91.	Poor.....	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
92.	Fair.....	B.	No.	"	Stand.	"	"	"	No.	B.
98.	Good.....	A.	Yes.	"	Sit.	"	"	"	Yes.	A.
103.	Fair.....	B.	No.	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	B.
106.	".....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
123.	".....	B.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	B.
145.	".....	B.	"	"	Stand.	"	"	No.	No.	B.
147.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
148.	" "	B.	"	"	Both.	"	"	Yes.	"	B.
154.	Medium.....	B. C.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	Yes.	B.
155.	Fair.....	B.	"	"	Stand.	"	"	"	No.	B.
161.	".....	B.	"	Tap.	Both.	"	"	"	"	B.
165.	Good.....	A.	"	Yes.	"	"	"	"	Yes.	B.
167.	Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	B.
168.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	Tap.	Stand.	"	"	"	"	B.
174.	Medium.....	B. C.	"	Yes.	Sit.	"	"	"	Yes.	B.
177.	Good.....	A.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	No.	B.
179.	Fair.....	B.	"	Tap.	"	"	"	"	"	B.
180.	Good.....	A.	"	Yes.	Sit.	"	"	"	Yes.	B.
186.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	Yes.	"	"	"	"	B.
196.	Fair.....	B.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	B.
198.	".....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
200.	".....	B.	"	Tap.	Stand.	"	"	"	"	B.
218.	".....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	B.
230.	".....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
234.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	Yes.	Sit.	"	"	"	"	B.
236.	" "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
237.	Public School.....	B. A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
244.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	Tap.	Both.	"	"	"	"	B.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.—*Concluded.*

No. OF FACTORIES.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.	REMARKS.	Grade.	SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.							Grade.
				Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.	
248.	Read and Write.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Sit.	No.	Good.	Yes.	No.	B.	
250.	" "	B.	"	Tap.	Stand.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
256.	" "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
258.	Fair.....	B. A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
259.	"	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
262.	"	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
265.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
266.	" "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
268.	Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
269.	"	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
270.	Fair Education.....	B. A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
272.	All Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
273.	Public School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
279.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
313.	Poor	B. C.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	"	B.
314.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Scr'n.	B.
338.	Public School.....	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	B.
366.	" "	B.	"	Tap.	Stand.	"	"	"	"	No.	A.
367.	" "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
375.	Medium.....	B. A.	Yes.	Yes.	Sit.	"	"	"	"	Yes.	A.
389.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	Tap.	Stand.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
400.	Fair	B. A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
397.	Public School.....	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
415.	Children Poor	C. B.	Yes.	Yes.	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

PACKERS.

NO. OF FACTORIES.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.		SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.							Grade.
	REMARKS.	Grade.	Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.	
3. Poor.....	C. B.	No.	Yes.	Stand.	No.	Good.	Yes.	No.	A.	
5. ".....	C.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
12. Very Poor.....	C.	"	Tap.	Sit.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
14. Children, Poor.....	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
16. Poor.....	C.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
18. ".....	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
19. A few Read and Write....	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
22. Americans, Read and Write	C. B.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
23. " " "	C. B.	Yes.	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
24. Children Read.....	B. C.	No.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
25. Poor.....	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
26. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	Stand.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
27. " " "	B.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
28. Medium.....	B. C.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
29. ".....	B. C.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
33. Foreign, Poor.....	C. B.	"	Tap.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
35. Poor.....	C.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
36. ".....	C.	"	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
37. Medium.....	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
49. Poor.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
59. Very Poor.....	C.	"	Tap.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
92. Fair.....	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
96. ".....	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
107. Children, Poor.....	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	A.
108. Colored, Very Poor.....	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
109. " " "	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
111. " " "	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
112. " " "	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
113. Very Poor.....	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
129. " "	C.	"	Yes.	Sit.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
361. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	"	A.
394. Medium.....	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
396. Colored, Very Poor.....	B. C.	"	Tap.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

PATENT MEDICINES.

NO. OF FACTORIES	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.	SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.									
		REMARKS.	Grade.	Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.	Grade.
1.	Poor.....	B. C.	No.	No.	Stand.	No.	Good.	Yes.	No.	B.	
339.	Fair.....	B.	"	Yes.	Both.	"	"	"	"	Yes.	B.
343.	Medium.....	B. C.	Yes.	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	"	A.

POTTERY.

53.	Poor.....	C.	No.	Yes.	Stand.	No.	Poor.	Yes.	No.	B.
10.	Medium.....	B.	"	"	"	Dust	Good.	"	"	B.
64.	"	B. A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
94.	Fair.....	B. A.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	Yes.	B.
104.	Good	A. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING, AND BOOKBINDING.

86.	Fair.....	B. A.	No.	Tap.	Stand.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
178.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	B.
225.	Good	A. B.	"	"	Stand.	"	"	"	No.	B.
271.	Medium.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
299.	Good	A. B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
300.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	A.
317.	Good	A.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
326.	Medium.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
336.	Read and Write.....	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
337.	Ordinary	B. C.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	A.
350.	"	B. C.	No.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	B.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

PAPER GOODS.

No. OF FACTORIES.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.		SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.							Grade.
	REMARKS.		Grade.	Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.
54.	Public School.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Sit.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
372.	" "	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
376.	" "	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
328.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
83.	Fair.....	B. C.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	B.
84.	"	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
117.	"	B. C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
215.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
318.	Public School.....	B.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	B.
320.	Medium.....	B. A.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
370.	"	B. A.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.

RAG MANUFACTURERS.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKERS.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

STRAW GOODS.

No. OF FACTORIES.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.	SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.								Grade.
		REMARKS.	Grade.	Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets. Dressing Room.	
201.	Medium.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Sit.	No.	Good.	Yes.	No.	B.
222.	Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
235.	Public School.....	B. A.	Yes.	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	A.
345.	" "	B.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	A.
354.	Fair.....	B. A.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
357.	"	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
373.	"	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.

SALT PACKERS.

38.	Poor.....	B. C.	No.	Yes.	Stand.	No.	Good.	Yes.	No.	B.
44.	Poor.....	B. C.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	B.

SPICE PACKERS.

55.	Fair.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Both.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
79.	Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.

TEA PACKERS.

88.	Fair.....	B.	No.	Yes.	Sit.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
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TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

TAILORS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	REMARKS.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.		SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.						
		Grade.		Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets.	Dressing Room.	Grade.
68. Poor.....	C.	No.	Yes.	Sit.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.		B.
135. Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
136. ".....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
139. ".....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
150. Public School.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
170. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
172. ".....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
181. ".....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
182. Good.....	B. A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
185. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
187. Some Very Poor.....	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
188. Foreign, Poor.....	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
195. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
219. Very Poor.....	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
246. Poor.....	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
261. Foreign, Poor.....	C. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
278. Fair.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
295. Read and Write.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
303. ".....	B.	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
312. ".....	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.

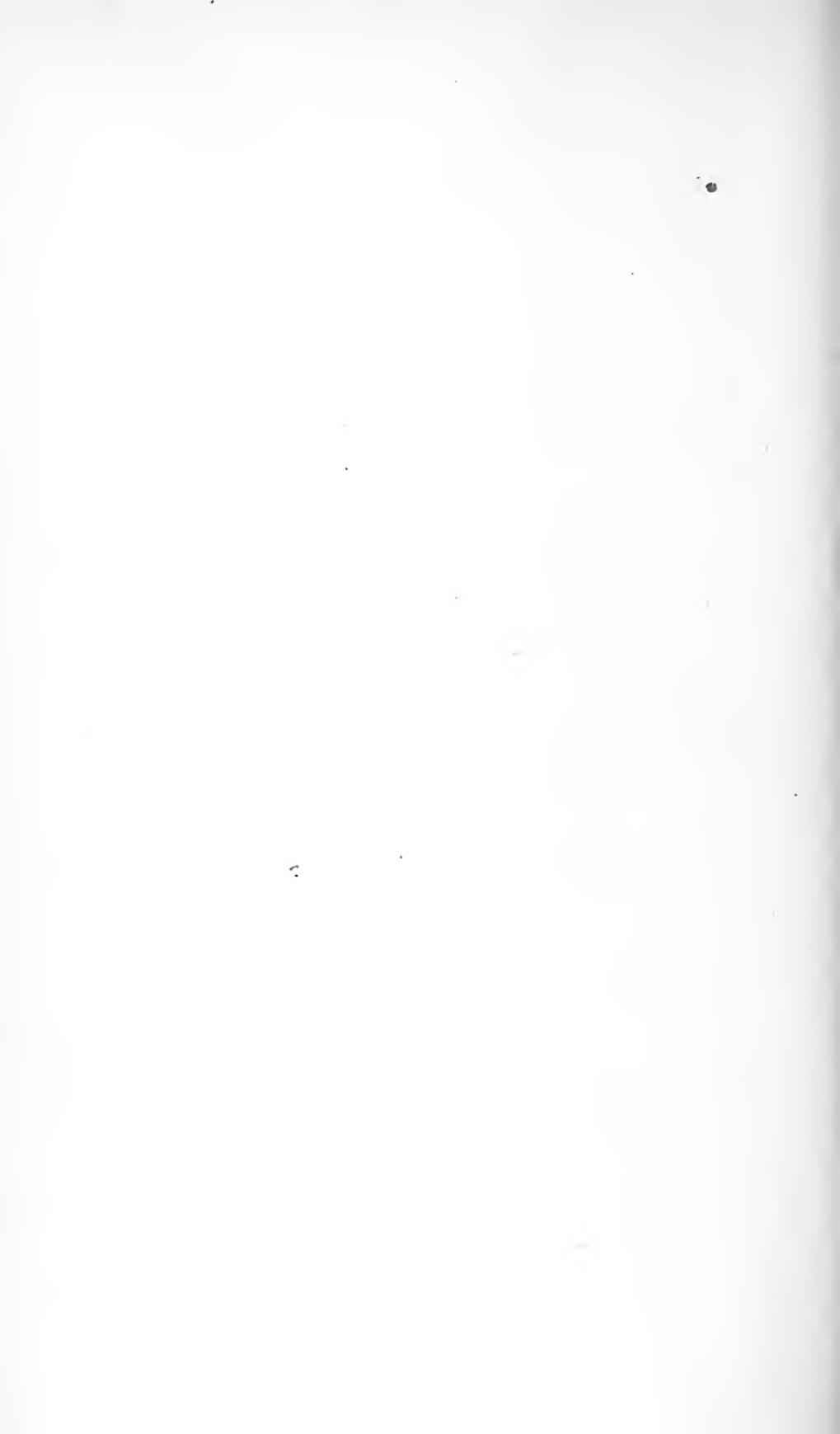
TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

21. Good	A. B.	Yes.	Yes.	Both.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	A.
78. "	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.
120. Fair.....	B.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	A.
131. ".....	B.	"	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	A.
394. Read and Write.....	B.	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
395. ".....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.
417. Fair.....	B.	"	"	Sit.	"	"	"	"	B.

• TABLE No. 1—BALTIMORE CITY.—*Concluded.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.



CHAPTER V.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS VISITED AND CORRESPONDED
WITH IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

AND

TABLE No. 2, COUNTIES, SHOWING THE NUMBER, SEX,
AGES, WAGES, NATIONALITIES, AND TIME OF LABOR
OF EMPLOYEES.

ALSO, TABLE B, SHOWING AGGREGATE OF TABLE No. 2.
AND

TABLE C, SHOWING GRAND AGGREGATES OF ALL ESTAB-
LISHMENTS IN MARYLAND.



COUNTY FIRMS.

List of Establishments Examined and Corresponded with by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, and Included in this Report.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Ashland M'f'g Co.....	Cotton Mills.....	Wetherederville, Baltimore Co.
Anstell, Z. T.....	Packer.....	Ridgely, Caroline County.
Andrew, Joseph.....	Packer.....	Darlington, Harford County.
Andrew, C. A. & Co.....	Packers.....	Darlington, Harford County.
American Straw Board Co. Paper Goods.....		Chestertown, Kent County.
Andrew, J.....	Packer.....	American Corners, Caroline Co.
*American Coal Co.....	Mines	Allegany County.
Anderson, A.....	Packer.....	Havre de Grace, Harford Co.
Allegany Mine.....	Coal.....	Allegany County.
Archer, J.....	Packer,.....	Fallston, Harford County.
Archer, T.....	Packer.....	Fallston, Harford County.
Antietam Paper Co.....	Paper Goods.....	Hagerstown, Washington Co.
Bopp, John A.....	Florist.....	Cumberland, Allegany County.
Barkley, W. T. & Co.....	Packers (Oyster)...	Cambridge, Dorchester County.
Brown, A. F.....	Packer.....	Havre de Grace, Harford Co.
Baker, George A.....	Packer.....	Perrymans, Harford County.
Baldwin, W. H. Jr. & Co. Cotton Goods.....		Savage, Howard County.
Bounds, M. A.....	Packer.....	Quantico, Wicomico County.
Bradley, A. H.....	Packer.....	Riverton, Wicomico County.
Bernard, J. H.....	Packer.....	Greensboro, Caroline County.
Bibb, B. C. & Co.....	Stove M'f'g.....	Port Deposit, Cecil County.
Brown, George N. & Son. Packers.....		Magnolia, Harford County.
Burchinal & Co.....	Packers.....	Chestertown, Kent County.
Baldwin, George.....	Packer.....	Webster, Harford County.
*Beckly, Daniel.....	Paper M'f'g.....	Becklyville, Baltimore County.
Bowery Mine & Bordon Pit Coal Mine.....		Allegany County.
Boyle, A.....	Packer.....	Greenstown, Harford County.
Bull, J.....	Packer.....	Thomas Run, Harford County.
*Baker, John C.....	Packer.....	Churchville, Harford County.
*Baker, C. W.....		
*Baker, James B.....	Packers.....	Aberdeen, Harford County.
*Baker, William B.....		
*Burbank, J.....	Packer.....	Churchville, Harford Co.
Clipper Mills.....	Cotton M'f'g.....	Woodberry, Balto. City Annex.
Crockett, Riggin & Co....	Packers (Oyster)...	Crisfield, Somerset Co.
Conkle & Reese.....	Packers.....	Secretary Creek, Dorchester Co.
Cooley, A. & Bro.....	Packers.....	Webster, Harford County.
*Cumberland Glass Co.....	Glass M'f'g.....	Cumberland, Allegany County.
*Culbreth, H.....	Evaporator	Henderson, Caroline County.
Cooper, S. M.....	Evaporator	Denton, Caroline County.
Carter, J. D.....	Paper Goods.....	Cherry Hill, Cecil County.
*Covington, W. E. R.....	Packer.....	Rocky Point, Charles County.
Cullum, J.....	Packer.....	Harford Furnace, Harford Co.
*Callahan, P.....	Packer.....	Creswell, Harford County.
Crew, J. F.....	Packer.....	Dublin, Harford County.
*Caulbourn Bros.....	Packers.....	Marion, Somerset County.

COUNTY FIRMS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Durham, William A. & Co.	Packers.....	Cooptown, Harford County.
Davis, Samuel.....	Packer.....	Prospect, Harford County.
Day Bros. & Co.....	Packers.....	Crisfield, Somerset County.
Druid Mills.....	Cotton M'f'g.....	Woodberry, Balto, City Annex.
Dean & Wright.....	Packers.....	Hurlocks, Dorchester County.
Donohue, James.....	Packer.....	Avondale, Harford County.
Deitrick, C.....	Packer.....	Harford Furnace, Harford Co.
Dryden, L. T.....	Packer.....	Crisfield, Somerset County.
Eckhardt Mine.....	Coal.....	Allegany County.
Emory, R.....	Packer.....	Taylor, Harford County.
Edge, E. S.....	Packer.....	Darlington, Harford County.
Fey, John T.....	Tailor	Cumberland, Allegany County.
Famous, John W.....	Packer.....	Mill Green, Harford County.
Ford, Cox & Co.....	Packers (Oyster)...	Fairmount, Somerset County.
Ford & Muir.....	Packers (Oyster)...	Fairmount, Somerset County.
Ford, Samuel.....	Packer.....	Crisfield, Somerset County.
Friendship Can Co.....	Packers.....	Friendship, Anne Arundel Co.
Fisher, H. S.....	Packer.....	Hillsborough, Caroline County.
*Farrell, M.....	Packer.....	Level, Harford County.
Green & Waller.....	Packers (Oyster)...	Widgeon, Somerset County.
Gibson, S. H. & Son.....	Packers (Oyster)...	Crisfield, Somerset County.
Gooding & Taylor.....	Packers.....	Galena, Kent County.
Gordy & Prisey.....	Packers.....	Quantico, Wicomico County.
Graham & Co.....	Packers.....	Goldsborough, Caroline County.
Gardner, Samuel.....	Packer.....	Bristol, Anne Arundel County.
George, Joseph S.....	Evaporator.....	Marydel, Caroline County.
Goslin, William S.....	Packer.....	Federalsburg, Caroline County.
George's Creek Coal and Iron Co.....	Coal Mines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	Lonaconing, Allegany County.
Gary, J. S. & Son.....	Cotton Man'f'g.....	Alberton, Howard County.
Gary, J. A.....	Cotton Man'f'g.....	Guilford, Howard County.
Green, A. & Co.....	Cotton Man'f'g.....	Columbia Mill, Baltimore Co.
Hobzshu & Son.....	Tailor	Cumberland, Allegany County.
Houston, J. H.....	Evaporator.....	Vienna, Dorchester County.
Hanway, J. B.....	Packer.....	Joppa, Harford County.
Hockman, S. M.....	Bookbinder.....	Hagerstown, Washington Co.
Hall, Edward II.....	Packer.....	Abingdon, Harford County.
Handy, T. J.....	Packer.....	Marion, Somerset County.
Howard, C. & Son.....	Packers.....	Two Johns, Caroline County.
Hall, T. E.....	Packer (Oyster)...	Cambridge, Dorchester County.
Hoffman, W. H. & Son.....	Paper Man'f'g.....	Hoffmanville, Baltimore Co.
Hoddinott, W. S. & Co....	Packers (Oyster)...	Cambridge, Dorchester County.
Hamburger, S.....	Tailor	Cumberland, Allegany County.
Hardcastle, Alex. Jr.....	Evaporator.....	Goldsborongh, Caroline County.
*Hubbard, O. F.....	Packer.....	Cambridge, Dorchester County.
Harroll, W.....	Packer.....	Fountain Glenn, Harford Co.
Hopkins, J. R.....	Packer.....	Darlington, Harford County.
*Hopkins, E. C.....	Packer.....	Darlington, Harford County.
Hubbard, L.....	Packer.....	Easton, Talbot County.
*Hagerstown Hosiery Co.	Hosiery Man'f'g. }	Hagerstown, Washington Co.
*Hess, J. C.....	Hosiery Man'f'g. }	
Irwin & Bros.....	Cotton Goods.....	Snow Hill, Worcester County.

COUNTY FIRMS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Jackson, W. H. & Son....	Lumber.....	Salisbury, Wicomico County.
James, Samuel.....	Packer.....	Dublin, Harford County.
*Janney, J. H.....	Packer.....	Deer Creek, Harford County.
*Kleinfelter Bros.....	Packers.....	Watervale, Harford County.
The Koontz Mine.....	Coal Mine.....	Lonaconing, Allegany County.
Krug, F.....	Packer.....	Hughesville, Charles County.
Kenly, James F.....	Packer.....	Level, Harford County.
Knitting R. A. Co.....	Underwear.....	Hagerstown, Washington Co.
Laurel Mill.....	Cotton M'f'g.....	Laurel, Prince George County.
Lowenkamp, J.....	Packer.....	Jessups, Anne Arundel County.
Long, Coalbourn & Co....	Packers.....	Crisfield, Somerset County.
Langsdale, T.....	Packer.....	Quantico, Wicomico County.
Lisk, A. W.....	Packer.....	Preston, Caroline County.
Leonard, J. C. & J. L.....	Packers (Oyster)...	Cambridge, Dorchester County.
*Lantz, F.....	Packer.....	Edgewood, Harford County.
*Lowenstein Bros.....	Clothiers.....	Hagerstown, Washington Co.
Mitchell, George V.....	Packer.....	Havre de Grace, Harford Co.
Moore, T. & Co.....	Packers (Oyster)...	Crisfield, Somerset County.
Mace, Wolford & Co.....	Packers (Oyster)...	Cambridge, Dorchester County.
Mitchell, O. P.....	Packer.....	Boothby Hill, Harford County.
Miles, W. E.....	Packer.....	Marian, Somerset County.
McNamara, L. S.....	Packer (Oyster)...	Cambridge, Dorchester County.
Michall, John M.....	Packer.....	Aberdeen, Harford County.
Mount Vernon Cotton Mills, Nos. 1 and 2....	Cotton M'f'g.....	Woodberry, Balto. City Annex.
Maryland Union Coal Co.....	Coal Mines.....	Westernport, Garrett County.
Mount Washington Mills.....	Cotton M'f'g.....	Mt. Washington, Baltimore Co.
Murray, George M.....	Packer.....	Odenton, Anne Arundel County.
McMurray Packing Co....	Packers.....	Frederick, Frederick County.
Mitchell, J. T. & F. O....	Packers.....	Michaelville, Harford County.
Murray, H. M.....	Packer.....	West River, Anne Arundel Co.
*Messick, Robert M.....	Packer.....	Bethlehem, Caroline County.
Meadow Mills.....	Cotton M'f'g	Woodberry, Balto. City Annex.
McGaw, R.....	Packer.....	Havre de Grace, Harford Co.
McGee Bros.....	Packers.....	Thomas Run, Harford County.
McGaw, C.....	Packer.....	Perrymans, Harford County.
McGaw, J.....	Packer.....	Oakington, Harford County.
Maryland Oyster Co.....	Packers (Oyster)...	Crisfield, Somerset County.
*Mentzer, T. L.....	Paper Goods.....	Hagerstown, Washington Co.
Middleton, J.....	Packer.....	Spesutia Island, Harford Co.
Markland, G. A.....	Packer.....	Dublin, Harford County.
McGaw Bros.....	Packers.....	Perrymans, Harford County.
Mitchell, O.....	Packer.....	Perrymans, Harford County.
National Mine, and Barton & George's Creek Valley Coal Co's Mine	Coal Mine.....	Frostburg, Allegany County.
Nelson Bros.....	Packers.....	Perrymans, Harford County.
New Hope Mine.....	Coal.....	Allegany County.
Osbourne, L.....	Packer.....	Aberdeen, Harford County.
*Osbourne, H. A.....	Packer.....	Havre de Grace, Harford Co.
Ocean Mine.....	Coal Mine.....	Allegany County.
Ocean Mine, No. 3.....	Coal Mine.....	Allegany County.

COUNTY FIRMS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Potomac Coal Co.....	Coal Mine.....	Barton, Allegany County.
Peninsula Basket Co.....	Basket M'f'g.....	Salisbury, Wicomico County.
Price, D. E.....	Packer.....	Darlington, Harford County.
Parker, B. W.....	Packer.....	American Corners, Caroline Co.
Park Mills.....	Cotton M'f'g.....	Woodberry, Balto. City Annex.
Price & Clark.....	Evaporators.....	Henderson, Caroline County.
Preston, John.....	Packer.....	Webster, Harford County.
Roe, A. B.....	Packer.....	Greensborough, Caroline Co.
Richardson, W. S.....	Packer (Oyster)....	Marion, Somerset County.
Robinson & Bro.....	Woodenware	Sharptown, Wicomico County.
Riggan Bros.....	Packers (Oyster)...	Crisfield, Somerset County.
Roe, H. A.....	Packer.....	Denton, Caroline County.
Rice, Lenotte & Co.....	Packers.....	Chestertown, Kent County.
Rocklitz, C.....	Packer.....	Arnolds, Anne Arundel County.
Redden, George & Co.....	Packers.....	Denton, Caroline County.
Redmond, Thomas.....	Packer.....	American Corners, Caroline Co.
*Rutledge, A. & Bro,.....	Packers.....	Rocks, Harford County.
Rodgers, J.....	Packer.....	Aberdeen, Harford County.
Richardson, J.....	Packer.....	Perrymans, Harford County.
Riggan & Evans.....	Packers.....	Crisfield, Somerset County.
Rightson, C. F.....	Packer.....	Easton, Talbot County.
Sutterfield, William C.....	Packer.....	Greensborough, Caroline County.
Smith, T. A.....	Evaporator.....	Ridgely, Caroline County.
Slemmer, F. G.....	Packer.....	Marydell, Caroline County.
Seneca, S. J.....	Can Man'f'g.....	Havre de Grace, Harford Co.
Silver, S. B.....	Packer.....	Deer Creek, Harford County.
Sterling, N. C.....	Packer (Oyster)...	Crisfield, Somerset County.
Seward & Langford.....	Packers.....	Capitola, Wicomico County.
Strattner, F.....	Packer.....	Salisbury, Wicomico County.
Spencer, S. L.....	Packer.....	Rock, Harford County.
Stubles, J. A.....	Packer.....	Crisfield, Somerset County.
Shipley, H. L.....	Packer.....	Harnon, Anne Arundel County.
Stevens, B. G.....	Packer.....	Potters' Landing, Caroline Co.
*Singerley, W. M.....	Packer.....	Elkton, Cecil County.
Smith & Wheatley.....	Packers.....	Finchville, Dorchester County.
*Silver, B. Jr.....	Packer.....	Glenville, Harford County.
Spencer, Son & Co.....	Packers.....	Lapidum, Harford County.
*Silver, William.....	Packer.....	Havre de Grace, Harford Co.
Truitt, D. S.....	Packer.....	Greensborough, Caroline Co.
Tyler, George W.....	Packer.....	St. Michael's, Talbot County.
Turner, B. L.....	Packer.....	Flintstone, Allegany County.
Thompson, A.....	Packer.....	Aberdeen, Harford County.
Thistle Mills.....	Cotton Man'f'g....	Baltimore County.
Union Man'f'g Co.....	Shirt Man'f'g.....	Frederick City, Frederick Co.
United States Man'f'g Co.	Ribbon Man'f'g.....	Hagerstown, Washington Co.
Updegraff, George & Son	Glove Man'f'g.....	Hagerstown, Washington Co.
Vincent, F. H. & Co.....	Packers.....	Linkwood, Dorchester County.
Willey, George P.....	Packer.....	Patuxent, Anne Arundel Co.
Wright, J. A. & Bro.....	Packers.....	Choptank, Caroline County.
Warrington, W. A. & Co.	Basket Man'f'g....	Salisbury, Wicomico County.
Woodberry Mills.....	Cotton Man'f'g....	Woodberry, Balto. City Annex.
Warren Mills.....	Cotton M'f'g.....	Baltimore County.

COUNTY FIRMS.—*Concluded.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Webster, S. L. & Co.....	Packer.....	E. Newmarket, Dorchester Co.
Whiteford, W. S.....	Packer.....	Whiteford, Harford Co.
Whiting, A. T. & Co.....	Packers.....	Rock Point, Charles County.
Whiteford, J. S.....	Packer.....	Whiteford, Harford County.
*Wise, W.....	Paper Goods.....	Whitehall, Baltimore County.
Wright & Co.....	Packer.....	Choptank, Dorchester County.
Wright, M. V. & Co.....	Packers.....	Cambridge, Dorchester County.
Woolford, George W.....	Packer.....	Cambridge, Dorchester County.
Wilkinson, S.....	Packer.....	Fountain Glen, Harford County.
Walker, George F.....	Packer.....	Belair, Harford County.
Ward, John.....	Packer.....	Webster, Harford County.
Wells, J. & Son.....	Packers.....	Perrymans, Harford County.
*Wells & Osborn.....	Packers.....	Perrymans, Harford County.

TABLE No. 2--COUNTIES.

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

BASKET-MAKERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	Sex of Chi- ldren.	Ages of Hands.	Nationalities of Hands.	Average Weekly Wages.	Time by Hours and Months.	
						Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.
88.	50	50 ....	.....	14 to 20	American.	\$3 00	10 6
89. 20	20	20	18 to 40	8 " 18	Bohemian.	\$3 30	10 9
91. 25	6	6	18 " 40	15 " 18	Colored.	5 00	10 6
	45	76	76	29	English.	\$3 00	10 7
				16	French.		
				121	German.		
					Irish.		
					Poles.		
					Russian.		
					Women.		
					Children.		

BRUSH MANUFACTURING.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.	AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.
			Women.	Children.			
183.	20	Males.	20	20	American.	\$3 00	10 hours per day. 1 month per year.
		Females.			Bohemian.		
					Colored.		
					English.		
					French.		
					German.		
					Irish.		
					Poles.		
					Russian.		
					Women.		
					Children.		

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

COTTON GOODS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.					AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.				
	NO. OF HANDS.		SEX OF CHIL- DREN.		Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Women.	Children.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
93.	6	9	8	1	18 to 40	12 to 18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$5 00	\$3 00	10	12
94.	155	85	50	35	18 " 45	12 " 17	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 00	3 00	10	12
156.	65	44	30	14	18 "	40	12 "	17	109	...	...	...	...	5 00	3 00	10	12
157.	61	55	33	22	18 "	60	12 "	18	116	...	...	...	...	5 00	3 00	10	12
158.	134	167	40	127	18 "	45	12 "	17	301	...	...	...	...	5 00	3 00	10	12
159.	139	157	30	127	18 "	45	12 "	18	296	...	...	...	...	5 00	3 00	10	11
160.	65	45	15	30	18 "	45	12 "	18	110	...	...	...	...	5 00	3 00	10	11
161.	150	200	75	125	18 "	45	12 "	17	350	...	...	...	...	6 00	3 75	10	12
162.	70	40	25	15	18 "	45	12 "	21	102	...	...	...	...	5 50	3 00	10	10
163.	80	270	50	220	18 "	40	12 "	20	350	...	...	...	...	5 50	3 00	10	11
164.	60	190	40	150	18 "	40	12 "	20	250	...	...	...	...	5 50	3 00	10	12
165.	5	45	15	30	18 "	50	12 "	17	35	...	...	5	10	6 00	3 50	10	11
166.	100	300	86	214	18 "	45	12 "	17	325	...	...	24	51	6 00	3 50	10	12
167.	27	48	18	30	19 "	55	12 "	17	75	...	...	...	...	6 00	3 00	10	12
168.	80	120	45	75	17 "	55	12 "	20	186	...	...	4	10	5 00	3 00	10	11
169.	98	106	68	38	18 "	45	12 "	20	180	...	...	14	10	6 00	3 50	10	11
170.	134	166	83	83	17 "	45	12 "	21	279	...	...	1	5 15	6 00	3 50	10	11
	1429	2047	711	1336	32	15	3319	...	34	98	25	\$5 50	\$3 18	10	11½		

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Boys in the Coal Mines of Maryland.

COAL MINES.

No. OF MINES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	No. OF HANDS.	Sex of Children.	Ages of Hands.		Nationalities of Hands.						Average Weekly Wages.	Time by Hours and Months.					
			Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.	
171.	225	225	....	....	14 to 17	109	....	2	67	....	19	28	....	\$6 00	....	....
172.	41	41	....	....	14 " 18	38	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	5 50	10	12
173.	79	79	....	....	13 " 20	19	7	....	32	....	4	17	....	6 50	9	12
174.	55	55	....	....	14 " 19	40	....	5	....	10	....	....	....	6 00	10	12
175.	41	41	....	....	15 " 20	29	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7 50	9	12
176.	81	81	....	....	12 " 20	73	....	6	....	2	....	....	....	6 50	10	12
177.	83	83	....	....	14 " 19	75	....	6	....	2	....	....	....	7 00	10	12
178.	69	69	....	....	14 " 21	9	....	18	....	11	31	....	....	7 25	10	12
179.	43	43	....	....	13 " 21	40	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	7 00	10	12
180.	52	52	....	....	13 " 21	49	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	7 00	10	12
181.	67	67	13 " 21	11	2	23	21	8	2	7 50	10	12
	836	836	17	502	9	4	164	59	96	2	\$6 75	9	12

In this Trade boys over seventeen years receive men's wages; hence the averages of wages in this Table appear high. Average wages of boys under seventeen years will be about \$5.25. Scotch and Welch nationalities are included in English. One company's mines included in the Table of Firms could not be secured.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

DRESS GOODS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.				AGES OF HANDS.				NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.				
	No. OF HANDS.	Women.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.	
81.	36	9	1	8	18 to 40	14 to 18	44	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	\$3 50	\$2 50	10	12
83.	25	8	4	4	18 " 50	16 " 18	29	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6 00	3 00	10	12
152.	49	17	3	14	18 " 60	12 " 17	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 00	2 00	10	10
.	110	34	8	26	34	16	139	1	...	4	\$4 83	\$2 50	10	10 $\frac{2}{3}$

LUMBER, ETC.

90.	36	36	12 to 18	24	...	12	\$3 00	10	10
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PAPER GOODS.

20.	22	8	8	19 to 54	19 to 21	24	6	\$3 00	\$2 00	10	12
65.	6	6	15 " 20	6	2 50	12	12	
82.	3	9	4	5	20 to 35	12 " 18	12	3 00	2 00	10	12
153.	30	5	3	2	20 " 50	14 " 17	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 00	2 50	10	12
154.	12	9	3	6	19 " 54	14 " 17	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 00	2 50	10	12
	67	37	24	13	27	17	98	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	\$3 33	\$2 25	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12

PACKERS.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

No. OF FARMERS IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NUMBER OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHILDREN.	AGES OF HANDS.	NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.													
				Wome[n].	Chil[de]rn.	Males.	Females.	Wome[n].	Chil[de]rn.	Englis[h].	Frane[n].	German.	Russian.	Poles.	Wome[n].	Chil[de]rn.	
1	50	18	10 18 to 50 10 to 16	28	8	20	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	\$7 00	\$3 00	10
2	60	25	30 18 " 30 6 " 14	65	20	30	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4 80	3 00	10
3	50	50	30 18 " 60 12 " 18	65	25	25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6 00	3 00	10
4	25	30	18 12 " 60 10 " 18	25	17	10	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6 00	3 00	12
5	20	25	15 18 " 50 10 " 15	20	15	10	4	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	6 00	3 00	12
6	20	20	18 " 60	90	60	60	6	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	6 00	3 00	10
7	23	20	10 20 " 50 8 to 15	43	43	43	4	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	4 00	.....	12
8	60	10	50 18 " 60 8 " 18	90	70	70	7	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	4 50	3 00	12
9	39	10	20 18 " 50 9 " 16	70	50	50	5	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	4 00	2 00	10
10	75	30	20 18 " 45 8 " 18	58	5	58	5	58	5	58	5	58	5	58	4 50	3 00	11
11	100	50	35 20 " 60 10 " 15	105	45	105	45	105	45	105	45	105	45	105	4 00	2 00	11
12	50	30	20 18 " 45 10 " 15	70	35	70	35	70	35	70	35	70	35	70	3 60	2 00	13
13	50	30	20 18 " 45 8 " 18	58	5	58	5	58	5	58	5	58	5	58	4 50	2 50	11
14	100	50	35 20 " 60 10 " 15	105	45	105	45	105	45	105	45	105	45	105	4 50	2 50	11
15	125	30	20 21 " 50 10 " 18	70	65	70	65	70	65	70	65	70	65	70	4 00	2 00	11
16	15	21	6 18 " 45 10 " 15	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	4 00	2 00	13
17	10	24	10 19 " 50 12 " 15	14	20	14	20	14	20	14	20	14	20	14	4 50	2 50	11
18	10	24	10 20 " 50 12 " 18	17	30	17	30	17	30	17	30	17	30	17	6 00	3 00	12
19	53	22	10 20 " 60 12 " 18	13	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	4 50	2 50	11
20	23	13	10 20 " 60 12 " 18	13	20	13	20	13	20	13	20	13	20	13	4 00	2 00	10
21	70	40	30 18 " 40 12 " 18	80	30	80	30	80	30	80	30	80	30	80	5 00	3 00	6
22	70	40	30 18 " 40 12 " 18	80	30	80	30	80	30	80	30	80	30	80	5 00	3 00	6

COUNTY TABLES.

10	12	10	8	\$3 00
12	12	10	8	\$2 00
14	14	12	10	2 00
16	16	14	12	2 00
18	18	16	14	4 00
20	20	18	16	4 50
22	22	20	18	4 50
24	24	22	20	4 50
25	25	23	21	4 50
27	27	25	23	4 50
28	28	26	24	4 50
30	30	28	26	4 50
32	32	30	28	4 50
33	33	31	29	4 50
35	35	33	31	4 50
36	36	35	33	4 50
38	38	37	35	4 50
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176	176	175	173	4 50
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254	254	253	251	4 50
256	256	255	253	4 50
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260	260	259	257	4 50
262	262	261	259	4 50
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266	266	265	263	4 50
268	268	267	265	4 50
270	270	269	267	4 50
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522	522	521	329	4 50
524	524	523	329	4 50
526	526	525	329	4 50
528	528	527	329	4 50
530	530	529	329	4 50
532	532	531	329	4 50
534	534	533	329	4 50
536	536	535	329	4 50
538	538	537</td		

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries,

PACKERS—Continued.

NUMBER OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHILDREN.	AGES OF HANDS.	NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.										AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.	MONTHS PER YEAR.
			Womeen.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Womeen.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Womeen.	Children.			
61.....	4	10	619 to 4510 to 17	4	1	3	1	43	1	10	\$5.00	\$2.00	10	1	2
62.....	47	14	618 to 5011 to 16	12	1	28	1	43	1	10	6.00	2.50	10	1	2
63.....	20	8	1020 to 458 to 15	10	10	94	1	43	1	10	4.50	3.00	12	1	1
64.....	90	24	2018 to 6516 to 18	20	20	112	1	43	1	10	4.50	2.50	12	1	4
66.....	100	20	518 to 7512 to 18	8	8	112	1	43	1	10	5.00	3.00	12	1	2
67.....	90	15	5020 to 6510 to 15	20	20	70	1	43	1	10	5.00	3.00	12	1	2
68.....	2	15	3044 to 60	2	2	65	1	43	1	10	6.00	2.50	12	1	2
69.....	20	20	518 to 4515 to 18	5	5	35	1	43	1	10	4.00	2.00	12	1	4
70....	25	20	1020 to 5013 to 18	20	20	25	1	43	1	10	2.50	2.00	12	1	4
71....	40	16	61019 to 5015 to 18	21	21	35	1	43	1	10	4.00	3.50	12	1	3
72....	20	10	1845 to 4515 to 18	10	10	20	1	43	1	10	4.00	2.50	9	1	3
73....	6	11	419 to 5010 to 17	10	10	7	1	43	1	10	3.00	2.00	6	1	1
74....	20	12	618 to 5010 to 18	20	20	12	1	43	1	10	6.00	3.00	9	1	6
75....	10	24	1220 to 4015 to 18	34	34	35	1	43	1	10	3.00	1.50	10	1	4
76....	30	25	1018 to 4012 to 17	19	19	36	1	43	1	10	5.00	2.50	10	1	3
77....	5	15	519 to 4510 to 17	19	19	3	1	43	1	10	4.00	3.00	6	1	2
78....	25	5	2050 to 1820	30	30	30	1	43	1	10	5.00	3.00	6	1	2

NO. OF PACKAGES IN ORDER
OF VISITATION.

COUNTY TABLES.

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland by Special Industries.

PACKERS—*Concluded.*

NUMBER OF HANDS.	SEX OF CHILDREN.	AGES OF HANDS.	NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.										AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.	TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.	MONTHS PER YEAR.	
			Woman.	Male.	Children.	Female.	Male.	Woman.	Bohemian.	Colored.	French.	English.	German.	Russian.	Women.	Children.
125....	18	21	8	13	18 to 50	13 to 17	15.....	7	15.....	16.....	15.....	16.....	1.....	\$4 50	\$2 50	12
126....	31	18	8	10	19 "	50	11 "	16	14.....	16.....	15.....	4.....	4.....	4 50	3 00	12
127....	18	20	11	9	18 "	35	12 "	14	13.....	4.....	22.....	23.....	1.....	4 50	3 50	11
128....	21	13	8	5	19 "	50	10 "	16	8.....	7.....	15.....	3.....	4.....	4 00	2 50	11
129....	13	26	16	10	20 "	55	11 "	17	15.....	24.....	1.....	15.....	5.....	5 00	3 00	12
130....	18	16	3	13	18 "	45	14 "	17	13.....	21.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	2 50	11
131....	27	18	9	9	20 "	60	9 "	16	7.....	8.....	20.....	10.....	.....	4 00	2 00	12
132....	19	12	5	7	19 "	40	13 "	17	13.....	18.....	18.....	18.....	.....	3 50	2 00	10
133....	14	16	11	5	21 "	55	14 "	18	21.....	9.....	.....	.....	.....	4 80	3 00	11
134....	23	9	8	1	20 "	35	15 "	18	14.....	6.....	12.....	12.....	.....	4 00	2 50	10
135....	17	21	10	11	19 "	50	12 "	17	9.....	7.....	22.....	22.....	.....	6 00	3 00	12
136....	19	12	12	20	"	45	14 "	18	16.....	15.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	4 00	9
137....	23	19	7	12	18 "	60	10 "	17	7.....	8.....	23.....	23.....	2.....	4 00	2 50	12
138....	14	17	8	9	19 "	40	12 "	17	13.....	18.....	18.....	18.....	.....	4 50	3 00	11
139....	26	13	10	3	19 "	35	14 "	18	15.....	24.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	2 00	12
140....	18	19	11	8	18 "	50	11 "	17	6.....	8.....	23.....	23.....	2.....	4 50	2 50	11
141....	21	14	10	4	19 "	60	12 "	16	13.....	4.....	18.....	18.....	4.....	4 50	3 00	11

COUNTY TABLES.

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142....	17	18	8	10 20 to 45	11 to 18	16	19	\$4 00	\$2 00	10	3
143....	26	14	7	7 18 " 50 14 "	17	12	28	4 00	2 50	12	2
144....	31	18	14	4 18 " 45 12 "	16	21	21	2	4 00	3 00	11	3
145....	26	17	12	5 20 " 65 9 "	17	14	9	.....	4 50	2 50	12	2
146....	17	8	3	5 18 " 45 15 "	18	12	13	.....	4 50	3 00	11	3
147....	32	19	11	8 19 " 65 12 "	17	14	21	.....	4 00	2 50	12	2
148....	30	23	10	13 19 " 50 9 "	16	17	13	4	4 50	3 00	12	2
149....	12	8	3	5 20 " 45 10 "	17	6	5	.....	4 00	2 00	11	2
150....	17	13	8	5 20 " 50 10 "	16	9	7	.....	4 00	2 50	11	2
151....	23	17	11	6 18 " 60 9 "	16	12	13	.....	4 50	2 00	12	2
182....	500	300	70	230 18 " 40 12 "	17	500	300	.....	5 50	2 50	10	2
	4,207	3,009	1,436	1,573	34	14	3,087	141 2,847	65	3 800	43	230
										\$4 45	\$2 62	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
												31 $\frac{1}{2}$

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Employment of Women and Children in the State of Maryland, by Special Industries.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS.

No. OF FACTORIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	SEX OF CHIL- DREN.				AGES OF HANDS.		NATIONALITIES OF HANDS.							AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.		TIME BY HOURS AND MONTHS.				
	NO. OF HANDS.	Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Women.	Children.	American.	Bohemian.	Colored.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Poles.	Russian.	Women.	Children.	Hours Per Day.	Months Per Year.
26.	6	6	6	.....	16 to 20	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2 50	10	11	
....	6	6	6	.....	18	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2 50	10	11	

SHIRT AND HOSE MANUFACTURERS.

37.	150	65	15	50	18 to 40	13 to 18	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5 00	\$2 00	10	12
	150	65	15	50	29	15½	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5 00	\$2 00	10	12

TAILORS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

3.	19	.....	.....	.....	18 to 35	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7 00	.....	10	10
4.	3	3	1	2	17 "	28	12 to 15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	\$2 50	10	10
16.	6	3	....	3	21 "	28	15 " 19	3	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	7 00	4 00	10	12
	28	6	1	5	24½	15	28	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	\$6 66	\$3 25	10	10½

TABLE B-COUNTIES.

Table Showing the Total Number of Establishments in Maryland Employing Women and Children, Examined and Corresponded with by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, and Included in this Report.

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

TABLE C—BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTIES.

Table Showing the Grand Total of Establishments in Maryland Employing Women and Children, Examined and Corresponded with by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, and Included in this Report.

TRADE.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF HANDS.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF BOYS.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF GIRLS.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF FRENCH.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF GERMAN.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF ENGLISH.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF CLOURED.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF BOHEMIAN.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF AMERICAN.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF RUSSIAN.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF POLISH.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF ITALIAN.	GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN.	GRAND AVERAGE OF WEEKLY WAGES.	HOURS PER DAY.	MONTHS PER YEAR.	GRAND AVERAGE TIME OF LABOR.		
Firms in Baltimore City	375	3,708	19,980	15,640	4,340	3,708	12,287	3,573	1,380	4857	4,793	899	505	146	\$5	32	\$3	68	9	11 mos. 12 days.	
Firms in Counties of State	181	3,169	9,039	6,036	3,003	3,169	7,559	152	2,863	264	3	971	164	232	...	4	84	3	18	10	10 mos. 6 days.
Grand Total of all Es- tablishments Re- ported.....	556	6,877	29,019	21,676	7,343	6,877	19,816	3,725	4,243	312	60	5,764	1,063	737	146	\$5	08	\$3	381	\$210 mos. 26½ days	

CHAPTER VI.

TABLE No. 2, COUNTIES, SHOWING SIZE, NUMBER OF
STORY, AND NUMBER OF DOORS AND WINDOWS OF
ESTABLISHMENTS HEREIN REPORTED.

ALSO, SANITARY AND EDUCATIONAL TABLES OF SAME.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

BASKET-MAKERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.	Windows. Doors.
88{	14 48x84	14 48x84				29 5	22 5	....	....	....	....
89{	.....	8 18x40				....	7 2	....	....	....	....
91{	.....	10 50x50				....	14 3	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

COTTON GOODS.

COUNTY FACTORIES.

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TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

DRESS GOODS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.
81 {	11					32	12
	20x60					.....	.....
83 {		10				31	4
		30x60				.....	.....
152 {		12	12			20	3
		37x110	37x110			20	3
					

LUMBER.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.
90 {		12				53	2
		66x96				.....	.....

PAPER GOODS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.
20 {		10				Windows.	Doors.
		45x50				.....	.....
65 {		12				Windows.	Doors.
		45x90				.....	.....
82 {		10				Windows.	Doors.
		35x80				.....	.....
153 {	20	20	25	16	All first floor.	100	10
	60x100	30x60	30x150	28x60		.....	.....

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

PACKERS.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

PACKERS—Continued.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Faactory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

PACKERS—*Continued.*

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

PACKERS—Continued.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

PACKERS—*Concluded.*

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.	Windows.	Doors.
138 {	14 60x100			Open	Shed.					All	Open.		
141 {	12 38x70					15	6						
145 {	10 60x 80			.....	.....					All	Open.		

NOTE.—In a number of establishments in the counties the work is done so openly and in such comparatively temporary shelters as to be almost carried on out of doors. No dimensions have been thought necessary in these cases.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Size of Factory, the Floors where Hands Work, and the Number of Windows and Doors on Each Floor of Establishments Included in this Report.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows. Doors.
26 {	13 38x64					141
	Five Buildings.					

SHIRT AND HOSE MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows. Doors.
37 {		13 40x200				300 7

TAILORS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

No. of Factories.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.	Fifth Floor.	Windows. Doors.
3...	Work at Home.					... .. . . .
4...	Work at Home.					.....
16 {	14 14x20	.....	.....	.....	4 1 .....	.....

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

BASKET-MAKERS.

No. OF FACTORIES.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION AND STANDARD GRADE.	SANITARY CONDITION OF FACTORIES AND STANDARD GRADE.								
		REMARKS.	Grade.	Fire Escapes.	Washing.	Sit or Stand.	Noxious Odors.	Ventilation.	Separate W. Closets. Dressing Room.	Grade.
88.	Poor.....	C. B.	No.	Yes.	Stand.	No.	Good.	No.	No.	B.
89.	Medium.....	B.	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	Yes.	B.
91.	"	B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B.

COTTON GOODS.

The Cotton Factories are in excellent condition, all improvements being supplied for health, and the help being intelligent and having as a rule a good common-school education.

DRESS GOODS.

81.	Good.....	A. B.	No.	Yes.	Sit.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
83.	"	A. B.	Yes.	"	Both.	"	"	"	"	A.
152.	"	A. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A.

PAPER GOODS.

20.	Read and Write, Com. Sch'l	B.	No.	Yes.	Sit.	No.	Good.	Yes.	Yes.	B.
65.	Good	A. B.	"	"	Stand.	"	"	"	"	B.
82.	"	A. B.	Yes.	"	Sit.	"	"	No.	No.	B.
153.	"	A. B.	No.	"	Stand.	"	"	Yes.	Yes.	B.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

PACKERS.

TABLE No. 2—COUNTIES.—*Concluded.*

Table Showing the Sanitary Condition of Factories, and the Educational Condition of Women and Children, with Estimated Standard Grades.

PACKERS—*Concluded.*



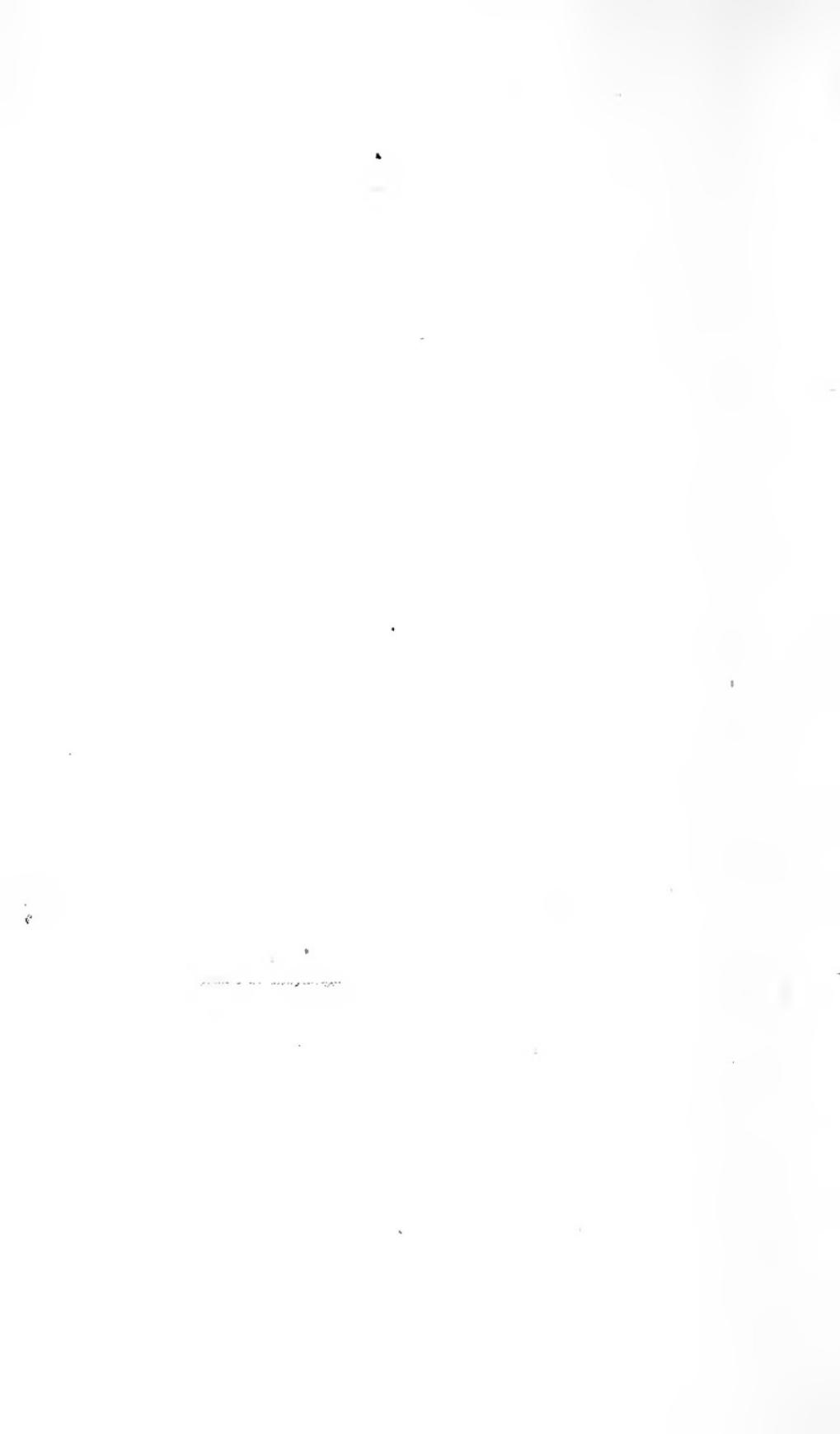
APPENDIX.

INCLUDING

SELECTED LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS, AND LAWS
OF STATES RELATING TO WOMAN AND CHILD
LABOR.



SOME SELECTED NAMES OF CORRESPONDENTS OF
THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS AND
INFORMATION, OF MARYLAND, SHOWING THE
GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE OF THE DISTRIBUTION
OF ITS REPORTS.



SELECTED LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS.

- Atley, H. M., Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
Atkinson, Ed., Boston, Mass.
Adams, Jno. H., Bevid, Muhlienberg co., Ky.
Bishop, J., Trenton, N. J.
Blacksley, A. H., Gault, Ontario, Canada.
Barry, P., 19 Bloomfield Rd., Fulham, Eng.
Beck, Wm., Tiverton, Devon, Eng.
Bower, W. L., 19 Tenleyck st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carey, M., What-cheer, Keokuk co., Iowa.
Curts, W. S., San Francisco, Cal.
Cooper, F. E., Brooklyn Daily Eagle, N. Y.
Campbell, S. R., Rockland, Me.
Delahaye, Victor, 14 Rue Frezel, Leval ois Seine, France.
Driscoll, C. J., Denver, Col.
Estadistica municipal de la cindan de Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina.
Ely, R. T., Johns Hopkins University, Balto., Md.
Feeney, Jas. H., Wisconsin University, Madison, O.
Falkner, R. P., University of Pennsylvania, Phila.
Flowers, F. A., Madison, O.
Greenwood, J. P., Denver, Col.
Gorns, Ch. H., Reading, Mass.
Gallop, DeWitt C., Amsterdam, N. Y.
Hope, Wm., Ottawa, Kansas.
Hyndman, N. P., Pittsburg, Pa.
Hosiery and Knit-goods Journal, 6th st., Phila., Pa.
Hartman, Louis, 14 Myrtle st., Chicago.
Hallewell, S. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Haluday, C. E., Saccavappa Cumbulum co., Me.
Haley, W. J., 21 Beekman st., N. Y.
Jenkins, J., Lincoln, Neb.
Kingston, C. H., Vanceleoro, Me.
Keeley, W. D., 41st st. Phila., Pa.
Kauffman, L. S., Lancaster, Pa.
Kerrnan, J., Providence, R. I.



MARYLAND.



CANNED GOODS.

(Checks for Canned Goods.)

ACTS 1882, CHAPTER 240.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, If any person shall falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, altering, forging or counterfeiting, or shall alter or pass, knowing it to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, any metallic check, card or other substance or device, used or intended to be used by any person engaged in hermetically sealing or canning fruits, vegetables, or other articles of food in this State, as an evidence of indebtedness from or by any person engaged in preserving food, as aforesaid, to any person employed by him, her or them, or used as an evidence of record of the state of accounts existing between said employer and any of his employees, shall be deemed a felon, and on conviction in any Court in this State, be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

SECTION 2. Be it enacted, If any person shall steal, take and carry away any metallic check, card, or other device, used or delivered by any employer or employers in this State, to his, her or their employees, having stamped, written or otherwise indicated thereon, any numerals or other characters intended to indicate the sum or sums which may be due from the said employer to the said employees, he or she shall be deemed a felon, and on conviction thereof; shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as if he or she had been convicted of stealing, taking and carrying away lawful money of the United States of the same legal value as the sum or sums which the said metallic check, card or other device, may represent as being due from the said employer or employers, to any employee or employees, whether the same shall have been issued and delivered to any employee, or only stamped or otherwise so prepared as to be a representation of value in the hands of the holders thereof.

SECTION 3. Be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

FEMALE SITTERS.

(Acts 1886, Ch. 171.)

SECTION 1, It shall be unlawful for any proprietor, lessee or manager of any variety entertainment or concert hall, (whether an admittance fee is charged or not,) to employ, engage or allow any female sitters (or by whatever other name they may be called) in or about said entertainment or concert hall, building,

room or premises; and all females who are allowed in or about the said premises who shall drink, smoke or partake of any kind of eatables or refreshments at the expense of others, or solicit others to purchase such things as may be purchased there, upon which they shall receive or expect to receive a commission, or who may be paid a regular salary therefor, or who participate in any way in the profits thereof, shall be deemed sitters under this section.

SEC. 2. Any person convicted of a violation of the preceding section, shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be confined in the jail or the House of Correction for a period of not less than two months, nor more than twelve months, or be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court for each offence; and every female sitter employed, engaged or allowed in and about said premises, shall be considered a separate offence under said section.

FACTORIES.

(Health of Employees.)

ACTS 1884, CHAPTER 265.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all factories, manufacturing establishments or workshops in the State shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance, and no factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and every such factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be well and sufficiently lighted and ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, which may be injurious to health.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That if any person, firm or corporation, managing or conducting any factory, manufacturing establishment, or workshop in this State, shall neglect any of the requirements of this Act, or do or permit to be done in the factory, manufacturing establishment, or workshop conducted or managed by him, them, or it, any act contrary to the provisions of this Act, he, she, they or it shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred and fifty dollars for each offence so committed.

Approved April 8th, 1884.

FACTORIES.

(Hours of Labor—Minors.)

ACTS 1876, CHAPTER 125.

SECTION 1. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in laboring by any person, firm or corporation in any cotton, woolen or other manufacturing establishment in this State more than ten hours in any one day.

SEC. 2. Any such person, firm or corporation, which shall employ any child under sixteen years of age, contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, and any superintendent, overseer or other agent of any such person, firm or corporation, and any parent or guardian of such minor, who permits such minor to work or be employed contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, shall for each offense be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every case, to be recovered on complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction, and all prosecutions for offenses under this Act shall be begun within one year from the commission thereof.

SEC. 3. The two preceding sections shall not apply to children engaged in agriculture, household or mercantile pursuits.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

(Theatrical Exhibitions.)

ACTS 1864, CHAPTER 399.

CODE P. L. L., ARTICLE 4, SECTION 860.

It shall not be lawful for any proprietor, lessee or manager of any theatre, museum or other place of amusement, to employ women or girls as waiters, or to permit them to act in such theatre or place of amusement, or among the audience or frequenters of such theatre or place of amusement, as waiters, or for the purpose, or under the pretence of selling, serving, receiving orders or pay for spirituous or malt liquors, wines, lager beer, or any other refreshments or merchandise.

Ibid.

SEC. 861. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment in jail not less than one month, nor more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, and to forfeiture of license; one-half the fine to be paid to the informer and the other half to the State.



OTHER STATES.



CONNECTICUT.

REVISED STATUTES, 1875, TITLE XI, CHAPTER 1.

Instruction of children—Duty of parents and guardians.

SECTION 1. All parents and those who have the care of children, shall bring them up in some honest and lawful calling or employment; and shall instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic. And every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between eight and fourteen years of age, shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least three months in each year, six weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive; or to be instructed at home at least three months in each year in the branches of education required to be taught in public schools; unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attention or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

Employing children without having them instructed.

SEC. 2. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed by any person to labor in any business, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school, where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, at least three months of the twelve next preceding any year in which such child shall be so employed; and any person who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit \$100 to the State for each offense.

Children discharged from employment to go to school must be sent to school.

SEC. 3. Every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between eight and fourteen years of age, who has been temporarily discharged from employment in any business in order to be afforded an opportunity to receive instruction or schooling, shall send such child to some public or private day school for the period for which such child may have been so discharged; unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable.

Informing officers—Penalty.

SEC. 4. State's attorneys in their respective counties, and grand jurors in their respective towns, shall inquire after and make presentment of all offenses against the provisions of the preceding sections; and any person who shall violate any provision of the first and third section shall be fined five dollars, for the use of the town in which he resides, for every week (not exceeding thirteen weeks in any one year), during which he shall have failed to comply with any of said provisions.

School visitors to inspect factories.

SEC. 5. The school visitors in every town shall, once or more in every year, examine into the situation of all the children employed in all its manufacturing establishments, and ascertain whether all the provisions of this chapter are duly observed, and report all violation thereof to one of the grand jurors of the town.

State agent.

SEC. 6. The State Board of Education may take such action as it may deem proper to secure the due observance of all the provisions of this chapter, and may appoint an agent for that purpose.

Duties of selectmen.

SEC. 7. The selectmen in every town shall inspect the conduct of the heads of families, and if they find any who neglect the education of the children under their care, may admonish them to attend to their duty; and if they continue to be negligent, whereby the children grow rude, stubborn and unruly, they shall with the advice of a justice of the peace, take such children from their parents, or those who have the charge of them, and bind them out to some proper master, or to some charitable institution or society incorporated in this State for the care and instruction of such children, males till twenty-one, and females till eighteen years of age, that they may be properly educated, and brought up in some lawful calling.

Town regulations respecting truants and vagrant children.

SEC. 8. Each city and town may make regulations concerning habitual truants from school, and any children wandering about its streets or public places, having no lawful occupation, or business nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance, between the ages of seven and sixteen years; and such by-laws, also respecting such children, as shall conduce to their welfare and to public order, imposing suitable penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach thereof, but no such town by-laws shall be valid, until approved by the Superior Court in any county.

Who may prosecute—Jurisdiction of prosecutions.

SEC. 9. Every town, and the mayor and aldermen of every city, having such by-laws, shall annually appoint three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to prosecute for violations thereof. All warrants issued upon such prosecutions shall be returnable before any justice of the peace, or judge in the city or police court, of the town or city; who shall receive such compensation as the city or town shall determine.

Arrest of truants without warrant.

SEC. 10. The police in any city, and bailiffs, constables, sheriffs

and deputy sheriffs in their respective precincts, shall arrest all boys supposed by them to be truants from school, between eight and sixteen years of age, who habitually wander or loiter about the streets or public places, or anywhere beyond the proper control of their parents or guardians, during the usual school hours of the school term; and may stop any boy under sixteen years of age, during such hours, and ascertain whether he is a truant from school; and if he be, shall send him to such school.

Mode of prosecution.

SEC. 11. Any truant arrested a third time under the provisions of the preceding section shall be taken, if not immediately returned to such school, before the judge of the criminal or police court, or any justice of the peace in the city, borough or town where such arrest is made; and if it shall appear that such boy has no lawful occupation, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness or immorality, or is an habitual truant, he may be committed to an institution of instruction, or of correction, or house of reformation in said city, borough or town, or with the approval of the selectmen, to the State Reform School, for not more than three years.

Warrant and hearing—Fees.

SEC. 12. In all cases arising under the provisions of the two preceding sections, a proper warrant shall be issued by the judge of the criminal court of the city, or by a justice of the peace in the borough or town, where such arrest is made; and if the father, if living, or if not, the mother or guardian of such boy, shall be notified, if such parent or guardian can be found, of the day and time of hearing. The fees of the judge or justice shall be \$2 for such hearing; and all expenses shall be paid by the city, borough or town in and for which he exercises such jurisdiction.

Suspending judgment.

SEC. 13. After the hearing in any such case, such judge or justice of the peace may, at his discretion, indefinitely suspend the rendition of judgment.

Arrest of vagrant girls.

SEC. 14. Upon the request of the parent or guardian of any girl between eight and fifteen years of age, a warrant may be issued for her arrest in the same manner and on the same conditions as is provided in the preceding sections with respect to boys; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had, as are above provided, except that said girls may be committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian or other person having control and charge of any child under fourteen years of age, to furnish the employer of such child a certificate signed by the teacher, school visitor or committee of the school which the child has attended, showing that the child has attended school as required by law; and the employer shall keep said certificate at his place of business during the time the child is in his employment, and show the same when demanded during the usual hours of business to any school visitor of the town where the child is employed, or the secretary or agent of State board of education. Such certificate shall be evidence that the child has attended school as the law requires.

Approved March 18, 1880.

CHAPTER XVII.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Section one of chapter first, title eleven of the general statutes, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. All parents, and those who have the care of children, shall bring them up in some honest and lawful calling or employment; and instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic. And every parent, guardian or other person, having control and charge of any child between eight and fourteen years of age, shall cause such child to attend a public day school, or other day school, in which instruction is regularly and thoroughly given in the branches of education required to be taught in the public schools, for at least sixty days in each consecutive twelve months, six weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, or to be otherwise properly instructed for a like period of time in each consecutive twelve months in said branches of education, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

Approved March 9, 1880.

CHAPTER LXXX.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Children to be educated.

SECTION 1. All parents, and those who have the care of children, shall bring them up in some honest and lawful calling or employment; and instruct them, or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic.

How long in each year to attend school.

SEC. 2. Except in cases where, owing to the physical or mental condition of a child, the instruction of such child is inexpedient or impracticable, every parent or other person having control of a child over eight and under fourteen years of age shall cause such child to attend a public day school or to elsewhere receive regular and thorough instruction in the above named studies during at least twelve weeks, or sixty full school days, in any consecutive twelve months, six weeks at least of which attendance or instruction must be consecutive.

Penalty.

Each week's failure on the part of any person to comply with the provisions of this section shall be a distinct offense, punishable with a fine not exceeding five dollars. All offenses concerning the same child shall be charged in separate counts joined in one complaint. When a complaint contains more than one count, the court may give sentence on one or more counts and suspend sentence on the remaining counts. If at the end of twelve weeks from the date of the sentence it shall appear that the child concerned has attended school regularly during that time, then judgment on such remaining counts shall not be executed.

Employment of a child under fourteen.

SEC. 3. No child under the age of fourteen years who has resided in the United States nine months shall be employed in labor unless such child shall have attended a public day school or other day school in which instruction has been regularly and thoroughly given in the branches of education required in the public schools, during at least twelve weeks, or sixty full school days, of the twelve months next preceding any month in which such child shall be so employed, nor unless at least six weeks of this attendance have been consecutive. Any person who shall employ a child contrary to the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than sixty dollars.

Certificate of school attendance.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every parent or other person

having control of a child under fourteen years of age to furnish the employer of such child a certificate signed by the teacher, school visitor or committee of the school which the child attended, showing that the child has attended school as required by the preceding section. The employer of any child under fourteen years of age shall require such certificate, shall keep it at his place of business during the time the child is in his employment, and shall show the same when demanded, during the usual business hours, to any school visitor of the town where the child is employed, or to the secretary or agent of the State Board of Education. Such certificate shall be evidence that the child has attended school as the law requires.

Penalty for false statement.

SEC. 5. Any parent, or other person having control of a child, who, with intent to evade the provisions of this Act, shall make any false statement concerning the age of such child or concerning the time such child has resided in the United States, or shall instruct such child to make any such false statement, shall be fined not more than seven dollars or be imprisoned not more than thirty days.

General Statute page 126.

SEC. 6. All the provisions of chapter one, title eleven of the General Statutes for securing due observance of the provisions of said chapter, shall apply to this Act.

[Assem. Doc. No. 26.]

Repeal.

SEC. 7. Sections one, two, three and four, of chapter one, title eleven of the General Statutes, and chapter one hundred and twelve of the public Acts of 1877, and chapters seventeen and thirty-seven of the public Acts of 1880, are hereby repealed.

Approved April 12, 1882.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE ENUMERATION OF CHILDREN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Any parent, guardian, or other persons having control of a child over four and under sixteen years of age, who shall willfully refuse to give to the school committee or other person employed to make the enumeration required by chapter eleven, title eleven, of the General Statutes (page 143), the name and age of such child and such information concerning the school attendance of such child as is required by said chapter, shall be fined three dollars.

Approved, March 20, 1884.

CHAPTER XCIX.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Any person having the care, custody, or control of any child under the age of twelve years, who shall exhibit, use or employ, or who shall, in any manner, or under any pretense, apprentice, give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person, in or for the vocation, occupation, service, or purpose of rope or wire walking, dancing, skating, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acrobat, in any place whatsoever; or for or in any obscene, indecent, or immoral purpose, exhibition, or practice whatsoever; or for or in any business, exhibition, or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child; or who shall cause, procure, or encourage any such child to engage therein, shall be fined not more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or suffer imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment. Nothing in this Act shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school, or academy, or the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

Approved, April 4, 1884.

ILLINOIS.CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN, APPROVED MAY
17, 1877.

Certain employments of children forbidden.

SECTION 53 a. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly. It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years, to exhibit, use or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained, shall apply to, or affect the employment

or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or at any respectable entertainment, or the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

Unlawful to exhibit.

53 b, SEC. 2. It shall be also unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit, or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in the first section of this Act.

Order as to custody,

53 c, SEC. 3. When upon examination before any court or magistrate it shall appear that any child within the age previously mentioned in this Act was engaged or used for or in any business, or exhibition or vocation, or purpose prohibited in this Act; and when upon the conviction of any person of a criminal assault upon a child in his or her custody, the court or magistrate before whom such conviction is had, shall deem it desirable for the welfare of such child, that the person so convicted should be deprived of its custody; thereafter such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, and such court or magistrate may, in its discretion, make such order as to the custody thereof, as now is, or hereafter may be provided by law in cases of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

Endangering life or health.

53 d, SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any child, willfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or willfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

Penalty.

53 e, SEC. 5. Any person convicted under the provisions of the preceding sections, shall, for the first offence, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, (\$100,) or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, in the discretion of the Court; and upon conviction for a second or any subsequent offence shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, (\$500,) or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

LAWS OF 1867, CHAPTER 48.

Eight hour law—Eight hours a legal day's work, except, etc.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that on and after the first day of May, 1867, eight hours of labor between the rising and the setting of the sun, in all mechanical trades, arts and employ-

ments, and other cases of labor and service by the day, except in farm employments, shall constitute and be a legal day's work, where there is no special contract or agreement to the contrary.

When Act does not apply.

SECTION. 2. This Act shall not apply to or in any way affect labor or services by the year, month or week; nor shall any person be prevented by anything herein contained from working as many hours over-time or extra hours as he or she may agree, and shall not, in any sense, be held to apply to farm labor.

FEMALE LABOR.

AN ACT TO SECURE TO ALL PERSONS FREEDOM IN THE SELECTION OF AN OCCUPATION PROFESSION OR EMPLOYMENT, LAWS OF 1872.

Sex no bar to any profession, occupation, etc.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That no person shall be precluded or debarred from any occupation, profession or employment (except military) on account of sex; *provided*, that this Act shall not be construed to affect the eligibility of any person to an elective office.

Females not to work on streets, etc.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring any female to work on streets or roads, or serve on juries.

Repeal.

SEC. 3. All laws inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

LAWS OF 1872, CHAPTER 93.

SEC. 6. No person under the age of fourteen years, or females of any age, shall be permitted to enter any mine to work therein.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

AN ACT TO SECURE TO ALL CHILDREN THE BENEFIT OF AN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, APPROVED JUNE 23, 1883.

Children must be sent to school three months each year.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that every person having the control and charge of any child or children, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall send such child or children to a public or private school for a period of not less than twelve weeks in each school year, unless such child or children are excused from attending school by the board of education, or school directors of the city, town or school district in which such child or children reside. Such excuse may be given by said board

of education or school directors for any good cause shown why said child or children shall not be required to attend school in conformity with this Act.

What a good defense.

SEC. 2. It shall be a good defense to any suit brought under this Act if the person under whose control such child or children are can show that the mental or bodily condition of such child or children is such as to prevent its attendance at school or application to study for the period required by this Act, or, that such child or children has been taught in a private school or at home, for the time specified in this Act, in such branches as are ordinarily taught in primary or other schools, or has acquired the branches of learning ordinarily taught in public schools, or that no public school has been taught within two miles by the nearest traveled road of the residence of such child or children within the school district in which said child or children reside, for twelve weeks during the year.

Penalty for not complying with Act.

SEC. 3. If any person having the control and charge of any child or children shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this Act, said person shall pay a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20. Suit for the recovery of the fine and costs shall be brought by any director, or member of any board of education of the district in which such person resided at the time of the committal of the offense, before any justice of the peace of said township. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on all justices of the peace in this State for the enforcing of this Act. Such fine shall be paid, when collected, to the school treasurer of said township, to be accounted for by him as other school money raised for school purposes.

Duty to prosecute—Penalty.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of school directors and members of the boards of education to prosecute offenses occurring under this Act. The neglect so to prosecute by any school director, or member of any board of education, within twenty days after written notice has been served on such director or member of such board of education, by any tax-payer residing in such district, that any person has violated this Act, shall subject him or them to a fine of \$10, to be sued for by any tax-payer residing in the school district where the violation of this Act occurred, before any justice of the peace in the township where the said school district may be located; and when such fine is collected it shall be reported by said treasurer, and accounted for as other money raised for school purposes, and become a part of the school fund of said township.

CHICAGO FACTORY LAW.

SECTION 1. Whoever employs, or causes to be employed, any person or persons, in any factory, workshop, store, warehouse, yard, grain elevator or other place of service or employment where hired service or any manual labor is performed, shall not be permitted to put at work more persons in any one room or place than the laws of health shall warrant; all such rooms or places of employment shall have a ventilator or ventilators, or other appliances sufficiently large to carry off all foul or impure air, and to reduce the air of such room or place of employment to the standard of fresh air, and there shall be allowed to each person in a work room at least five hundred (500) cubic feet of air space. Such places shall also have sufficient doors and stairways and fire-escapes for the escape of the employees in case of fire or other accidents. All such places of two or more stories high shall have, for every twenty feet of frontage, one front stairway and one rear stairway, not less than fifty feet apart.

SEC. 2. Every vat, pan or other structure with molten metal or hot liquid, shall be surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accidents or injury for those employed at or near them. All belting, shafting, gearing, hoists, fly wheels, elevators and drums of manufacturing establishments, so located as to be dangerous to employees when engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be securely guarded or fenced so as to be safe to every person employed in the place of employment where such things are used.

SEC. 3. All such places of employment or service shall be kept in a cleanly condition, free from the effluvia of a sewer, drain, privy, stable, or other nuisance, also from gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated by manufacturing processes or otherwise, and injurious to health. Sufficient and separate privies and urinals shall be provided for male and female employees, and such privies shall be ventilated.

SEC. 4. The walls and roofs, doors and windows shall be kept in good repair, so as to keep out rain, wind and snow.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner of Health shall visit, or cause to be visited by an officer, all such places of employment or service within the city, at least once a month, to see that the provisions of this ordinance are complied with, and shall have such arrangements made as may be deemed necessary for the safety and health and safety of the employees, pursuant to the terms of this ordinance, and such laws as may be in force concerning health and sanitary measures.

SEC. 6. The Commissioner of Health shall, annually, during the first quarter of each and every fiscal year, place full and detailed statistical reports of the work of the inspector before the City Council. The reports shall specify the following:

1. Number of males and females of all ages employed; also number of boys and girls under fifteen years of age employed.

2. The number of violations of this ordinance and the number of abatements, with detailed accounts of improvements effected.

3. General and special sanitary condition of all people in labor or service of factories, workshops, stores, warehouses, elevators, yards and domestic workrooms.

[Assem. Doc. No. 26.]

4. Number and kind of dangerous and unhealthy employments, and diseases of the several trades and occupations.

Such reports shall be printed as public documents for the information of the people.

SEC. 7. There shall be affixed at the entrance of each place of employment, and in such other place as the inspector may for the time direct, a copy of this ordinance in large type, on card paper. Any corporation, manufacturer, employer, agent, or other person refusing permission to enter his or her factory, workshop, store, or other place of employment or service, to the Commissioner of Health or other officer, or refusing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and not more than two hundred dollars for each offense. All fines to be recovered in the name of the city, and when collected to be paid into the treasury.

SEC. 8. The ordinance for the regulation and inspection of factories and workshops, passed October 27, 1879, and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

INDIANA.

THE HOURS OF LABOR OF CHILDREN IN FACTORIES—CRIMINAL CODE OF 1881.

SECTION 215. Whoever, being the owner, agent, overseer or foreman of any cotton or woolen factory in this State, employs or permits to be employed, in any cotton or woolen factory of which he is the owner, agent, overseer or foreman, any person, male or female, under the age of eighteen years, for a longer period than ten hours in any day, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

IOWA.

CHILDREN NOT PERMITTED TO WORK IN MINES.

SECTION 13. No boy under twelve years of age shall be permitted to work in any mine; and parents or guardians of boys shall be required to furnish an affidavit as to the ages of their boys when there is any doubt in regard to their age, and in all

cases of minors applying for work to the agent, or owner of the mines shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated.

MAINE.

SCHOOL LAWS AND CHILD LABOR.

Children under fifteen years of age not to be employed without proof of schooling.

SEC. 13. No child shall be employed or suffered to work in a cotton or woolen manufactory without having attended a public school, or a private school taught by a person qualified to be a public teacher; if under twelve years of age, for four months, if over twelve and under fifteen, for three months of the year preceding such employment. A certificate under oath of such teacher, filed with the clerk or agent before employment, is the proof of such schooling.

Penalty for violation of preceding section. 1883, Chapter 221--Duty of school committees and county attorney.

SEC. 14. Any owner, agent or superintendent of such manufactory, for each violation of the preceding section, forfeits \$100, to be recovered by indictment, half to the prosecutor and half to the town where the offense was committed, to be added to its school money. Superintending school committees shall inquire into such violations, and report them to the county attorney, who shall prosecute therefor.

No person under sixteen years of age to be employed more than ten hours a day.

SEC. 15. No person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed by any corporation for more than ten hours of a day. Whoever violates this provision forfeits \$100, half to the town where the offense was committed and half to the person employed; to be recovered by indictment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER XLVIII.—REGULATING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING THEM; SCHOOLING AND LIMIT OF LABOR OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTORIES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Child under ten years not to be employed in manufacturing, etc., establishments.—Penalty.

SECTION 1. No child under ten years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment

in this commonwealth; and any parent or guardian who permits such employment shall, for such offense, forfeit not less than \$20 nor more than \$50, for the use of the public schools of the city or town.

Under fourteen years not to be so employed, except in vacation, unless attending school twenty weeks during the previous year—Employment not to continue unless, etc.—Proviso.

SEC. 2. No child under fourteen years of age shall be so employed, except during the vacations of the public schools, unless during the year next preceding such employment he has for at least twenty weeks attended some public or private day-school, under teachers approved under section two of chapter forty-seven by the school committee of the place where such school is kept, which time may be divided, so far as the arrangements of school terms will allow, into two terms, each of ten consecutive weeks; nor shall such employment continue unless such child, in each and every year, attends school as herein provided; and no child employed who does not present a certificate, made by or under the direction of said school committee, of his compliance with the requirements of this section; provided, that a regular attendance during the continuance of such employment, in any school known as a half-time day school, may be accepted by said school committee as a substitute for the attendance herein required.

Owners of such establishments to keep on file certificates of age, etc., of children under sixteen years, etc.

SEC. 3. Every owner, superintendent or overseer of any such establishment shall require and keep on file a certificate of the age and place of birth of every child under sixteen years of age employed therein, so long as such child is so employed, which certificate shall also state, in the case of a child under the age of fourteen years, the amount of his school attendance during the year next preceding such employment. Said certificate shall be signed by a member of the school committee of the place where such attendance has been had, or by some one authorized by such committee, and the form of said certificate shall be furnished by the secretary of the board of education, and shall be approved by the Attorney-General.

Penalty on superintendents, overseers, parents and guardians.

SEC. 4. Every owner, superintendent or overseer of any such establishment who employs, or permits to be employed, any child in violation of either of the two preceding sections, and every parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall forfeit not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, for the use of the public schools of such city or town.

Truants, officers to visit establishments, and report violations.

SEC. 5. The truant officers shall, at least once in every school term, and as often as the school committee require, visit the establishments described in section one in their several cities and towns, and inquire into the situation of the children employed therein, and ascertain whether the provisions of the four preceding sections are duly observed, and report all violations thereof to the school committee.

Truants, officers may require production of certificates for inspection.

SEC. 6. The truant officers may demand the names of the children under sixteen years of age employed in such establishments in their several cities and towns, and may require that the certificates of age and school attendance prescribed in section three shall be produced for their inspection; and a failure to produce the same shall be *prima facie* evidence that the employment of such child is illegal.

Penalty for employment of children under fourteen years, while public schools are in session, unless they can read and write.

SEC. 7. Every owner, superintendent or overseer in any such establishment who employs or permits to be employed therein, a child under fourteen of age who cannot read and write, while the public schools in the city or town where such child lives are in session, and every parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall for every such offense forfeit not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, for the use of the public schools of such city or town.

Children under fifteen years not to be employed in circus, etc.—

Penalties—Proviso as to education of children in music, etc.

SEC. 8. Any person who employs or exhibits, or who sells apprentices, or gives away for the purpose of employing or exhibiting a child under fifteen years of age, in dancing, playing on musical instruments, singing, walking on a wire or rope, or riding or performing as a gymnast, contortionist or acrobat, in any circus or theatrical exhibition, or in any public place whatsoever, or who causes, procures or encourages any such child to engage therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the education of children in vocal and instrumental music, or their employment as musicians in any church, chapel or school, or school exhibition, or to prevent their taking part in any concert or musical exhibition on the special written permission of the mayor and aldermen of a city, or of the selectmen of a town.

License not to be granted to public shows in which children under fifteen years of age are employed—Schooling and limit of labor of children employed in manufacturing and other establishments.

SEC. 9. No license shall be granted for a theatrical exhibition or public show in which children under fifteen years of age are employed as acrobats, contortionists, or in any feats of gymnastics or equestrianism, or in which such children belonging to the public schools are employed, or allowed to take part as performers on the stage in any capacity, or where, in the opinion of the board authorized to grant licenses, such children are employed in such a manner as to corrupt their morals or impair their physical health; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the giving of special permission, as provided by the preceding section.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR.

Persons employed in factories to receive forfeitures, if discharged without notice, when, etc.

SECTION 1. Any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing, which requires from persons in his or its employ, under penalty of a forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave such employ, shall be liable to the payment of a like forfeiture if he or it discharges without similar notice a person in such employ except for incapacity or misconduct, unless in case of a general suspension of labor in his or its shop or factory.

Penalty for intimidating laborers, etc,

SEC. 2. Whoever by intimidation or force prevents or seeks to prevent a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of a person or corporation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.

Employers of labor not to contract for exemption from liability for injuries.

SEC. 3. No person or corporation shall, by a special contract with persons in his or its employ, exempt himself or itself from any liability which he or it might otherwise be under to such persons for injuries suffered by them in their employment, and which result from the employer's own negligence or from the negligence of other persons in his or its employ.

Minors under eighteen and women not to be employed in manufacturing establishments more than ten hours a day, except, etc

SEC. 4. No minor under eighteen years of age, and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing establishment more than ten hours in any one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordi-

nary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week, and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in a week. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed, a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated, shall be deemed a violation of this section, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment.

Penalty for violation of the preceding section.

SEC. 5. Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer, or other agent of another, employs, or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, and every parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$100, for each offense. Said penalty shall extend to corporations. A certificate of the age of a minor made by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment in a manufacturing establishment, shall be conclusive evidence of his age upon any trial for a violation of the preceding section.

CHAPTER CIII.

DISTRICT AND OTHER POLICE OFFICERS.

(The only sections of this chapter directly relating to the interest of wage-laborers are the following:)

SEC. 9. The Governor shall appoint two or more of the district police to act as inspectors of factories and public buildings. In a district where a district police officer is appointed to act as such inspector, the Governor may appoint an additional district police officer, but the whole district police force shall not exceed sixteen men.

SEC. 10. Such inspectors shall enforce the provisions of sections thirteen to twenty-two, inclusive, of chapter 104, except as therein specified, and the various provisions of law relating to the employment of women and minors in manufacturing and mercantile establishments: and for this purpose may enter all buildings used for public or manufacturing purposes, examine the methods of protection from accident, the means of escape from fire, and make investigations as to employment of women and children.

SEC. 11. The chief of the district police shall report in print

to the Governor on or before the first day of January of each year, in relation to factories and public buildings, with such remarks, suggestions and recommendations as he may deem necessary.

MICHIGAN.

LAWS OF 1883, ACT NO. 144.

Compulsory education of children in certain cases.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact,* That every parent, guardian, or other person in the State of Michigan, having control and charge of any child or children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to a public school for a period of at least four months in each school year, commencing on the first Monday of September, in the year 1883, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that his bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent his attendance at school, or application to study for the period required, or that such child or children are taught in a private school, or at home, in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, or have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in public schools: *provided*, in case a public school shall not be taught for four months during the year within two miles, by the nearest traveled road, of the residence of any person within the school district, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed by any person, company or corporation, to labor in any business, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, at least four months of the twelve months next preceding the month in which such child shall be so employed: *provided*, that a certificate from the director of the school district in which such child shall have attended school shall be evidence of a compliance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. Every parent, guardian, or other person having charge or control of any child from eight to fourteen years of age, who has been temporarily discharged from any business or employment, shall send such child to some public or private day school for the period for which such child shall have been discharged, unless such child shall have been excused from such attendance by the board of the school district, for reasons as stated in section one hereof.

SEC. 5. In case any parent, guardian or other person shall fail to comply with the provisions of sections two, three or four of this Act, such parent, guardian or other person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for the first offense, and of not less than ten dollars for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 13. When any of the provisions of this Act are violated by a corporation, proceedings may be had against any of the officers or agents of said corporation, who in any way participate in or are cognizant of such violation by the corporation of which they are the officers or agents, and said officers or agents shall be subject to the same penalties as individuals similarly offending.

MINNESOTA.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Regulation of labor—Ten-hour rule to govern when.

SECTION 1. In all manufactories, workshops, and other places used for mechanical and manufacturing purposes in this State, where children, under the age of eighteen, and women are employed, the time of labor of the persons aforesaid shall not exceed ten hours for each day; and any owner, stockholder or overseer, employer, clerk or foreman who compels any woman, or any child under eighteen years of age, to labor in any day exceeding ten hours, or permits any child under the age of fourteen to labor in any factory, workshop or other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes for more than ten hours in any one day where such owner, stockholder, overseer, employer, clerk or foreman has control, such person so offending shall be liable to a prosecution in the name of the State of Minnesota, before any justice of the peace, or court of competent jurisdiction, of the county wherein the same occurs, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

Rule in absence of contract.

SEC. 2. In all engagements to labor in any mechanical or manufacturing business, a day's work, when the contract of labor is silent upon the subject, or when there is no express contract, shall consist of ten hours, and all agreements, contracts or engagements, in reference to such labor, shall be so construed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LAWS OF 1878, CHAPTER 91.

Regulating the employment of children.—Children not employed in factories, unless, etc.

SECTION 11. No child under fifteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, unless he has attended some public school, or private day school, where instruction was given by a teacher competent to instruct in the branches taught in common schools, at least twelve weeks during the year preceding.

Children under twelve.

SEC. 12. No child under the age of twelve years shall be employed as aforesaid, unless he has attended school as aforesaid at least six months during the year preceding, or has attended the school of the district in which he dwelled the whole time it was kept during such year.

Penalty for employing minors under fifteen.

SEC. 13. The owner, agent or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment, or any person connected therewith, who shall employ in such establishment any child under the age of fifteen years, without having a certificate signed by a majority of the school committee of the town or city in which the child resides, or by such person or persons as they may designate for that purpose, that such child has attended school, as required by sections eleven and twelve of this chapter, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense.

Duty of parents, guardians, etc.

SEC. 14. Every parent, guardian, master or other person having the custody, control or charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, residing in any school district in which a public school is annually taught for the period of twelve weeks or more within two miles by the nearest traveled road from his residence, shall cause such child to attend such public school for twelve weeks at least in every year, six weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, unless such child shall be excused from such attendance by the school committee of the town, or the Board of Education of such district, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the physical or mental condition of such child was such as to prevent his attendance at school for the period required, or that such child was instructed in a private school or at home for at least twelve weeks during such year in the branches of education required to be taught in the public schools, or having acquired those branches in other more advanced studies.

Notice posted; by whom furnished and paid for.

SEC. 15. The committee of every town shall supply the prudential committee of every district with notices of the provisions of the preceding section, particularly calling the attention of parents, guardians, masters and others thereto: and it shall be the duty of said prudential committee to post, and keep posted such notices, not exceeding three, in the most public places in such district, and the necessary expense of procuring such notices shall be paid by the town.

Penalties on parents, guardians—How recovered.

SEC. 16. Any parent, guardian, master or other person violating the provisions of the fourteenth section of this chapter shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the first offense and the sum of twenty dollars for the second and every subsequent offense, to be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the district within whose limits the penalty was incurred, by the school committee of the town or Board of Education of such district. All penalties recovered shall be paid to the district and added to the school money thereof.

Duty of school committees as to suits; penalty for their neglect.

SEC. 18. School committees and Boards of Education, respectively, shall sue for all penalties incurred under, and institute prosecutions for all violations of the provisions of this chapter: and any school committee or Board of Education upon whom a written notice has been served by any tax-payer, stating by whom, when and how such penalty has been incurred, who shall neglect for ten days after the service of such notice upon them to institute a suit for the recovery thereof, unless such penalty shall sooner be paid without suit, or unless upon investigation during that time they shall be satisfied that no penalty has actually been incurred, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each neglect, to be recovered by the selectmen of the town, in an action of debt in the name of the town: such penalty when recovered, to be paid to the district in which the original penalty was incurred, and added to the school money thereof. All necessary expenses arising from prosecutions instituted in enforcing the provisions of the chapter, shall be paid out of the town treasury.

LAWS OF 1879. CHAPTER 21.

AN ACT PROHIBITING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE IN MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS.

Prohibiting the employment of children under ten years in factories—Penalty for employing children under ten.

SECTION 1. No child under the age of ten years shall be employed by any manufacturing corporation in this State: and any

agent, superintendent or overseer, in any corporation who willfully employs or permits to be employed, any child in violation of this Act, shall, for such offense, be fined not less than \$20, nor more than \$100.

Penalty for employing children.

SEC. 2. Such fine shall be paid, one-half to the complainant, and the other half to the use of the county where the offense was committed.

Limitation.

SEC. 3. No prosecution under this Act shall be sustained one year after the offense is committed.

Takes effect when.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on the first day of October next. Approved July 16, 1872.

LAWS OF 1881, CHAPTER 42.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND BOARDS OF EDUCATION TO ELECT TRUANT OFFICERS.

The truant laws—School board may elect truant officers and fix their compensation.

SECTION 1. The superintending school committees and Boards of Education in the several towns and cities of the State are hereby authorized to elect truant officers for said towns and cities, and to fix their compensation at a reasonable rate, which compensation shall be paid by the respective towns and cities.

Tenure of office.

SEC. 2. Said truant officers may be discharged by said committee for cause, but unless sooner discharged shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors shall be appointed and qualified.

Their duties in regard to truants.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said truant officers, under the direction of said committees, to enforce the laws of the State and the ordinances of said towns and cities, and the regulations of said committees not repugnant to the law, in regard to truants and children between the ages of six and sixteen not attending school, and without any regular and lawful occupation, and to compel the attendance of such children at school in obedience to law and to the regulations of said committees.

In regard to children employed in manufacturing establishments.

SEC. 4. Said truant officers shall, also, if required by said committees, enforce the laws in regard to children employed in manufacturing establishments, without attending school as required, and shall perform such service in that behalf as may be required by said committees.

Takes effect, when.

SEC. 5. This Act takes effect from its passage.
Approved August 4, 1881.

LAWS OF 1881, CHAPTER 56.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 91 OF THE GENERAL LAWS RELATING TO SCHOOLS.

Amendments to the school law—Children under sixteen not to be employed unless.

SECTION 1. Section 11 of chapter 91 of the General Laws shall be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 11. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment unless he has attended some public school or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher competent to instruct in the branches taught in the common schools, at least twelve weeks during the year preceding; and no child under said age shall be so employed, except in vacation of the school in the district in which he resides, who cannot write legibly and read fluently in readers of the grade usually classed as third readers.

Children under fourteen not to be employed unless.

SEC. 2. Section twelve of said chapter ninety-one shall be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 12. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed as aforesaid unless he has attended school as aforesaid at least six months during the year preceding, or has attended the school of the district in which he dwelled the whole time it was kept during such year, and no child under twelve years of age shall be so employed unless he has attended the school of the district in which he dwelled the whole time it was kept during the year preceding.

Penalty for employing minors under sixteen.

SEC. 3. Section 13 of said chapter 91 shall be amended by striking out the word "fifteen" and inserting therefor the word "sixteen."

Takes effect when.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect January 1, 1882.

Approved, August 9, 1881.

NEW JERSEY.

AN ACT TO LIMIT THE AGE AND EMPLOYMENT HOURS OF LABOR OF CHILDREN, MINORS AND WOMEN, AND TO APPOINT AN INSPECTOR FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SAME.

Limiting the Age and Hours of Labor of Children—Boy or girl under certain age not to be employed in factory.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly

of the State of New Jersey, that after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, no boy under the age of twelve years, nor any girl under fourteen years of age, shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on.

Child between certain age to attend school for one year preceding employment.

SEC. 2. And be enacted, that on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, no child between the ages of twelve and fifteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine or establishment where the manufacture of any kind of goods whatever is carried on, unless such child shall have attended, within twelve months immediately preceding such employment, some public day or night school, or some well recognized private school; such attendance to be for five days or evenings every week during a period of at least twelve consecutive weeks which may be divided in two terms of six consecutive weeks each, so far as the arrangement of school terms will permit, and unless such child, or his parents or guardian, shall have presented to the manufacturer, merchant or other employer seeking to employ such child, a certificate giving the name of his parents or guardian, the name and number of the schools attended, and the number of weeks in attendance, such certificate to be signed by the teacher or teachers of such child; provided, that in case the age of the child be not known, such teacher shall certify that the age given is the true age to the best of his or her knowledge and belief; provided, that in case of orphan children, where necessity may seem to require, the guardian or others have charge of the same may, upon application to the inspector provided for in this Act, receive from him a permit for the employment of such child or children, under such regulations as the said inspector may prescribe.

Children under fourteen years not to be employed longer than ten hours a day.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, that no child or children under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mill or establishment where the manufacture of any kind of goods is carried on, for a longer period than an average of ten hours in a day, or sixty hours in a week.

Penalties.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, that every manufacturer, merchant or other employer employing any person contrary to the provisions of this Act, or who shall be guilty of any violation hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of the same, shall be

imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, and that every head of a family, parent or guardian who knowingly permits the employment of such children, shall be likewise subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five nor less than ten dollars for every child so employed, and for each offense, and in default of such payment, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days nor more than twenty days; a certificate of the age of the minor made by him or her, and by his or her parent or guardian at the time of employment, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such minor upon any trial for the violation of this Act; provided, that the provisions in this Act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishments.

Inspector to be appointed—Salary and term of office—Duties.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, that the Governor shall, immediately after the passage of this bill, appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, some suitable person, who shall be a resident and citizen of this State, as inspector, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year, to be paid monthly, whose term of office shall be for three years; the said inspector shall be empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable hours and as often as practicable, the factories, workshops, mines and other establishments in the State where the manufacture or sale of any kind of goods is carried on, and to report to the Governor of this State, on or before the thirty-first day of October in each year; it shall also be the duty of said inspector to enforce the provisions of this Act and prosecute all violations of the same in any recorders' courts of cities and justices of the peace or other courts of competent jurisdiction in the State.

Expenses, how paid.

SEC. 6 And be it enacted, that all necessary expenses incurred by said inspector in the discharge of his duty shall be paid from the funds of the State upon the presentation of proper vouchers of the same; provided, that not more than five hundred dollars shall be expended by him in any one year.

Fines, how disposed of.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, that all fines collected under this Act shall inure to the benefit of the school fund of the district where the offense has been committed.

Repeals.

* SEC. 8. And be it enacted, that all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, and that this Act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1883.

LAWS OF 1884.

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO LIMIT THE AGE AND EMPLOYMENT HOURS OF LABOR OF CHILDREN, MINORS AND WOMEN, AND TO APPOINT AN INSPECTOR FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SAME," APPROVED MARCH FIFTH, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE.*Title of inspector—Duty of inspectors.*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that the title of the inspector under Act to which this Act is a supplement and the duties herein-after provided for shall be respectively "Factory and workshop inspector" and "Deputy inspectors," and it shall be their duty to enforce the provisions of this Act, and all other laws relating to the sanitary condition of factories and workshops, and to the employment, safety, protection and compulsory attendance at school of minors, and to institute all suits or actions in the name of the inspector as in the fifth section hereof provided for the violations of any of the provisions of this Act, or the Act to which this Act is a supplement, but no action shall be begun by any deputy inspector without the written direction of the inspector, and in case of judgment for the penalty in any such suit so instituted, the same shall be paid into the treasury of the State, to be used to defray the necessary expenses of the inspector and his deputies.

Deputy inspectors—how appointed; terms of, salary, etc.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted. That the inspector appointed under the Act to which this Act is a supplement, and his successors, shall have authority to appoint with the approval of the Governor and Comptroller, two suitable persons, who shall be residents and citizens of this State, as deputy inspectors, who, when appointed, shall hold office until the first day of February next, unless sooner discharged by the said inspector, and which deputy inspectors shall each receive, while acting as such, a salary at the rate of one thousand dollars to be paid monthly, and shall have like power as the inspector under this Act, but shall be governed by and be subject to the control and direction of and be liable to be discharged at any time by the inspector, and the salary of said inspector shall hereafter be eighteen hundred dollars, and said inspector and assistants shall have like right to free passage on all railroads in this State as other State officers now have by law.

Power of inspectors to prohibit employment of minors.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the inspector and his depu-ties shall have power to demand a certificate of physical fitness from some regular practicing physician in the case of minors who may seem to them physically unable to work, and shall have power to prohibit the employment of any minor that cannot obtain such a certificate.

Parents or guardians to furnish certificates or affidavits.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That any parent or guardian, when so required by the inspector or one of his deputies, shall furnish to such inspector or deputy, a certificate from the office of registration of births, or in the absence of such certificate, an affidavit or affidavits of the age of such minor, and if any one shall knowingly swear falsely in any such affidavit, the person or persons so swearing shall be guilty of perjury and liable to indictment and punishment accordingly.

Section to be amended.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That section four of the Act to which this is a supplement, shall be amended to read as follows:

Section amended.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That every manufacturer, merchant or other employer, employing any person contrary to the provisions of this Act, or who shall be guilty of any violation hereof, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt in any district court in any city, or before any justice of the peace having due jurisdiction, and that any parent or guardian, who knowingly permits the employment of such child or children, shall be liable in a like action to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars, as the Court shall fix; that such action shall be prosecuted in the name of the inspector; the trial shall proceed as other actions of debt, and the first process shall be a summons returnable in not less than five days or more than ten after issue, and it shall not be necessary to indorse the same as in qui tam actions; the finding of the Court shall be that the defendant has or has not, as the case may be, incurred the penalty claimed in the demand of the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given accordingly; in case an execution shall issue and be returned unsatisfied, the court, on application, after notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take the body of the defendant, and in case such a defendant is committed under such an execution, he shall not be discharged under the insolvent laws of this State, but shall only be discharged by the court making the order for the body execution, or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not accomplish the payment of the judgment and costs; an affidavit of the age of any minor made by its parent or guardian, at the time of its employment, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such minor, upon any trial against a manufacturer or employer for the violation of this Act, but any parent or guardian that shall knowingly swear falsely in such affidavit, shall be guilty of perjury, and the inspector or deputy inspector shall be authorized in case they shall find any minor employed under any false affidavit given as aforesaid, to order and compel such minor to desist from

work; the provisions of this Act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishments.

Section to be amended.

SEC. 6. And be it enact, That section six of the Act to which this is a supplement, be amended to read as follows:

Section amended.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That all necessary expenses incurred by said inspector in the discharge of his duty, shall be paid from the funds of the State, upon presentation of proper vouchers of the same; provided that not more than one thousand dollars shall be expended by him in any one year.

Repeals.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That all Acts, or parts of Acts, inconsistent with this Act, be and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect immediately.

NEW YORK.

LAWS OF 1884, CHAPTER 470.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN BY CONTRACT IN HOUSES OF REFUGE, REFORMATORIES OR OTHER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Unlawful to employ children in correctional institutions.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for the trustees or managers of any house of refuge, reformatory or other correctional institution, to contract, hire or let by the day, week or month or any longer period, the services or labor of any child or children under, now or hereafter committed to or inmates of such institutions.

LAWS OF 1850, CHAPTER 266.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PAYMENT OF WAGES TO MINORS.

Minors' wages; notice of claim to be given, or payment to minor valid.

SECTION 1. It shall be necessary for the parents or guardians of such minor children, as may be in service, to notify the party employing such minor, within thirty days after the commencement of such service, that said parent or guardian claim the wages of such minor, and in default of such notice payment to such minor shall be valid.

LAWS OF 1867, CHAPTER 516.

AN ACT FOR THE FURTHER PROTECTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.*No property exempt from levy and sale.*

SECTION 1. No property now exempt by law shall be exempt from levy or sale under an execution issued upon a judgment obtained in any court in the city of New York, for work, labor or services done or performed by any female employee when such amount does not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars exclusive of cost.

Defendant to be arrested.

SEC. 2. Whenever any execution issued upon a judgment aforesaid shall be returned unsatisfied, the clerk of the court wherein such judgment was obtained shall issue a further execution to any marshal of the city of New York, commanding him to collect the amount due upon such judgment, or in default of payment thereof, to arrest the defendant in such execution, and him safely convey to the jail or debtors' prison of the county of New York, and commanding the jailor of said jail to keep the said defendant without benefit of jail limits until the said defendant shall pay the said judgment or be discharged according to law; but such imprisonment shall in no case extend beyond the period of five days.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

(NOTE—This law is amended by chap. 33, laws of 1878).

LAWS OF 1871, CHAPTER 936.

AN ACT TO ALLOW FURTHER COSTS IN SUITS BROUGHT BY
WORKING WOMEN.

Costs in suits brought by workingmen—(additional costs to be allowed in New York and Brooklyn.)

SECTION 1. In any action hereafter brought in the district court for any judicial district in the city of New York, or in any justice's court in the city of Brooklyn, by or on behalf of any female employee, or by the parent or guardian of any such female employee, for the recovery of any sum of money for wages earned or materials furnished, by such employee to any person or persons, there shall be allowed to the plaintiffs, in addition to the costs now allowed by law, the sum of five dollars in addition to the amount recovered in said action; and in case the amount recovered by the plaintiffs shall exceed ten dollars, there shall be allowed the plaintiff in addition to the costs now allowed by law, the sum of ten dollars. If any action brought by any female employee shall be settled, the plaintiff shall be entitled to the

sums above mentioned in addition to the costs, the same as though such action had been tried; but this Act shall not be construed so as to apply to any action brought by any person employed as a domestic or servant.

SEC. 2. The clerks of said several courts shall tax said sums as costs, and shall thereupon insert the same in the judgment.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

LAWS OF 1878, CHAPTER 33.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 516 OF THE LAWS OF 1867, ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE FURTHER PROTECTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK."

Protecting female employees—when property not exempt from levy and sale.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter 516 of the Laws of 1867, entitled "An Act for the further protection of female employees in the city of New York," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. No property now exempt by law shall be exempt from levy or sale, under an execution, issued upon a judgment obtained in any court in the city of New York for work, labor or services done or performed by any female employee when the amount of such judgment does not exceed the sum of \$50, exclusive of costs.

SEC. 2. Section two of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Whenever any execution issued upon a judgment as aforesaid shall be returned unsatisfied, the clerk of the court wherein such judgment was obtained shall issue a further execution to any marshal of the city of New York commanding him to collect the amount due upon such judgment, or in default of judgment thereof, to arrest the defendant in such execution and him safely convey to the jail or debtors' prison of the county of New York, and commanding the jailor of said jail to keep the said defendant without benefit of jail limits until the said defendant shall pay the said judgment or be discharged according to law, but such imprisonment shall in no case extend beyond the period of fifteen days.

(This section is amended by chapter 175, Laws 1878.)

SEC. 3. This Act shall not apply to any action or proceeding already commenced.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

LAWS OF 1873, CHAPTER 175.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION TWO, CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE OF THE LAWS OF 1878, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 516 OF THE LAWS OF 1867," ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE FURTHER PROTECTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK."

Amendment to the law protecting female employees.

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter thirty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An Act to amend chapter five hundred and sixteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act for the further protection of female employees in the city of New York," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Arrest—Limit of imprisonment.

SEC. 2. Whenever any execution issued upon a judgment as aforesaid, shall be returned unsatisfied, the clerk of the Court wherein such judgment was obtained shall issue a further execution to any marshal of the city of New York commanding him to collect the amount due upon such judgment, or in default of payment thereof, to arrest the defendant in such execution, and him safely convey to the jail or debtors' prison of the county of New York, and commanding the jailor of said jail to keep the said defendant without benefit of jail limits until the said defendant shall pay the said judgment, or be discharged according to law, but such imprisonment shall in no case extend beyond the period of fifteen days.

SEC. 2. This Act shall not apply to any action or proceeding already commenced.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

LAWS OF 1881, CHAPTER 298.

AN ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

Provision for the health of female employees.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all employers of females in any mercantile or manufacturing business or occupation to provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such female employees, and to permit the use of such seats by such employees to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health.

SEC. 2. Any violation of this Act by any employer shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

LAWS OF 1882, CHAPTER 18.

Lien rights of female employees.

SECTION 1086. No property now exempt by law shall be exempt from levy or sale, under an execution issued upon a judgment obtained in any court in the city of New York for work, labor or services done or performed by any female employee, when the amount of such judgment does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, exclusive of costs. Whenever any execution issued upon such a judgment shall be returned unsatisfied, the clerk of the court wherein such judgment was obtained shall issue a further execution to any marshal of the city of New York, commanding him to collect the amount due upon such judgment, or in default of payment thereof, to arrest the defendant in such execution, and him safely convey to the jail or debtor's prison of the county of New York, and commanding the jailor of said jail to keep the said defendant without benefit of jail limits until the said defendant shall pay the said judgment, or be discharged according to law, but such imprisonment shall in no case extend beyond the period of fifteen days.

OHIO.

THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Children must attend school.

SECTION 4023. Every parent, guardian, or other person having charge or control of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send such child to a common school for at least twelve weeks in each school year, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless the board of education, or the board of directors, as the case may be, having control of the school district or sub-district in which such parent or guardian resides, excuse such child from attendance, when it appears to the satisfaction of such board, that the child's bodily or mental condition is such as to prevent its attendance at school, or application to study, for the time required, or that its time and labor are essentially necessary for the support of an indigent parent, brother or sister, or that it is being otherwise furnished with the means of education for a like period of time, or has already acquired branches of learning ordinarily taught in common schools; but if the common school of the district or sub-district in which such parent or guardian resides is distant two miles from his residence by the nearest traveled road, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this section, and the subsequent sections of this chapter.

Unlawful to employ children who have not attended school.

SEC. 4024. No manufacturer, owner of mills or mines, agent, overseer, contractor, landlord, or other person, shall employ any

child under fourteen years of age during the established school hours of the locality, who has resided in this State during the school year next preceding the commencement of such employment, and is under the control of a parent or guardian, and is not dependent upon its own resources for support, unless such child has attended some common or private school for the term of at least twelve weeks during the school year next preceding the commencement of such employment, and delivers to its employer a certificate of that fact from the clerk of a board of education, or the clerk of a board of directors, or the teacher of the school which it attended, nor shall such employment continue for a longer period than forty weeks during any school year from the time this Act takes effect, unless such child deliver to such employer a certificate of excuse from the proper authority, for any of the reasons mentioned in the preceding section.

Board to ascertain condition of children not at school.

SEC. 4025. Each Board of Education shall ascertain, on the second Monday of February and the second Monday of September, or within fifteen days thereafter, each year, in such manner as it may deem most expedient, the condition of all children under fourteen years of age within its jurisdiction employed at any daily labor, or who are not in attendance at any common or private school, and shall report all violations of this chapter to its clerk, who shall at once proceed to prosecute each and every such offense.

SEC. 302. No boy under twelve years of age shall be allowed to work in any mine, nor any minor between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, unless he can read and write, and in all cases of minors applying for work, the agent of such mine shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated.

When board may supply pupils with books.

SEC. 4026. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Board of Education that the parent or guardian has not the means wherewith to purchase for his child or children the necessary school books to enable him to comply with the requirements of this chapter the board may furnish the same, free of charge, to be paid for out of the contingent fund at the disposal of the board,

Penalties against violation of preceding provisions.

SEC. 4027. A parent, guardian or other person, who fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable to a fine of not less than two nor more than five dollars for the first offense, nor less than five nor more than ten dollars for each subsequent offense; such fine shall be collected by the clerk of the Board of Education, in the name of the State, in an action before

any court having competent jurisdiction; and the money so collected by each clerk shall be paid to the county treasurer, and be applied to the use of the common schools of his district.

Clerks must prosecute.

SEC. 4028. The clerk of the Board of Education shall prosecute every offense against the provisions of this chapter, when a member of the Board of Education, or any tax-payer, of the district in which the offending parties reside, files with him an affidavit setting forth the facts which constitute the offense; and if he neglect to do so within fifteen days after such affidavit is filed, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars for each case of such neglect, to be collected in the name of the State, in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction, by any person feeling aggrieved thereby.

What is equivalent to attendance on day school.

SEC. 4029. Two weeks' attendance at half time or night school shall be considered, within the meaning of this chapter, equivalent to an attendance of one week at a day school.

Hours of labor for females and children—How women and children shall not be employed.

SEC. 6986. Whoever compels a woman, or a child under eighteen years of age, to labor in a mechanical or manufacturing business more than ten hours in any day, or permits a child under the age of fourteen years to labor for more than ten hours in any day in any factory, workshop, or other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes of which he has control, shall be fined not more than fifty, nor less than five dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ACT TO PREVENT TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all and every person or persons, whether parent, relative, guardian, employer or otherwise, having in his or their care, custody or control, lawful or unlawful, any minor under the age of eighteen years, who shall apprentice, give away, let out, hire or otherwise dispose of such minor or minors to any person for the purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, begging, or for any mendicant business whatsoever, in the streets, roads and other highways of this commonwealth, and whosoever shall take, receive, hire, employ, use or have in custody any such minor for the vocation, occupation, calling, service or purpose of singing, playing upon musical instruments or begging upon the streets, roads or other highways of this commonwealth, or for any mendicant business whatever,

shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court or competent tribunal, shall be fined in the sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars, to be paid to the commonwealth for each offense, or suffer imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not less than sixty (60) days, nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Approved May 15, 1874.

RHODE ISLAND.

LAWS OF 1881, CHAPTER 363.

Attendance of children in the public schools—Children to attend public day schools for what length of time—Penalty—Exceptions.

SECTION 1. Every person having under his control a child between the ages of seven and fifteen years shall annually cause such child to attend, for at least twelve weeks, six at least of which shall be consecutive, some public day school in the town in which such child resides: and for every neglect of such duty, the person so offending shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars; but if such child shall have attended for a like period of time a private day school approved by the school committee of such town, or if such child shall have been otherwise furnished for a like period of time with the means of education, or shall have already acquired the elementary branches of learning taught in the public schools, or if his physical or mental condition was such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable, then such penalty shall not be incurred.

What private schools may be approved.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of the preceding section school committees shall approve a private school only when the teaching therein is in the English language, and when they are satisfied that such teaching is thorough and efficient, but they shall not refuse to approve a private school on account of the religious teaching therein.

Truant officers, appointment and duties of.

SEC. 3. The town council of each town and the city council of each city shall annually appoint one or more special constables, and fix their compensation, who shall be truant officers, and who shall, under the direction of the school committee, inquire into all cases arising under the provisions of this Act, or under any ordinances made in pursuance thereof by the town by which such officers were appointed, and shall alone be authorized, in case of violation thereof, to make complaint therefor; they shall also serve all legal processes issued in pursuance of this Act, but shall not be entitled to receive any fees for such service.

Of inquiry into causes of neglect to attend schools.

SEC. 4. The truant officers and the school committees of the several towns shall inquire into all cases of neglect of the duty prescribed in sections of this Act within their respective towns, and ascertain the reasons, if any, therefor; and such truant officers, or any of them, shall, when so directed by the school committee, prosecute any person liable to the penalty provided for in said section 1.

No factory laborers under ten years of age.

SEC. 5. No child under ten years of age, shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this State, and any parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall, for every offense, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.

Under fourteen years to attend school for how long.

SEC. 6. No child under fourteen years of age shall be so employed except during the vacations of the public schools, unless during the year next preceding such employment he shall have attended some public or private day school for at least twelve weeks, nor shall such employment continue, unless such child shall, in each year, attend school as herein proved; and no child shall be so employed who does not present a certificate, made by or under the direction of said school committee, of his compliance with the requirements of this section.

Owners of mills, etc., to keep on file what certificates of children.

SEC. 7. Every owner, superintendent or overseer of any establishment named in section 5 of this Act, shall require and keep on file a certificate of the place and date of birth of every child under fifteen years of age employed therein, as nearly accurate as may be, so long as such child is so employed, which certificate shall also state, in the case of a child under fifteen years of age, the amount of his school attendance during the year next preceding such employment. The certificates herein mentioned shall be signed by a member of the school committee of the town where such attendance was had, or by some one authorized by such committee, and the form of said certificate shall be furnished by the secretary of the State Board of Education.

Penalty on owners, etc.

SEC. 8. Every owner, superintendent or overseer of any such establishment who employs, or permits to be employed, any child in violation of either of the two next preceding sections, and every parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.

Truant officers to visit mills, etc.

SEC. 9. The truant officers shall, at least once in every school term, and as often as the school committee require, visit the es-

tablishments described in section 5 of this Act, in their respective towns, and ascertain whether the provisions of the four next preceding sections hereof are duly observed, and report all violations thereof to the school committee.

To demand names of children employed, etc.

SEC. 10. The truant officers shall demand the names of the children under fifteen years of age employed in such establishments in their respective towns, and shall require the certificates of age and school attendance, prescribed in section 7 of this Act, to be produced for their inspection, and a failure to produce such certificates shall be evidence that the employment of such child is illegal.

Penalty on owners, etc., employing children unable to write.

SEC. 11. Every owner, superintendent or overseer of any such establishment who employs, or permits to be employed therein, a child under fifteen years of age who cannot write his name, age and place of residence legibly, while the public schools in the town where such child lives are in session, shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.

Of town ordinances concerning truants, etc.

SEC. 12. The town councils of the several towns shall make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants, and children who may be found wandering about in the streets or public places therein, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school and growing up in ignorance, and shall make such ordinances as will be most conducive to the welfare of such children and to the good order of such town, and shall designate or provide suitable places for the confinement, discipline and instruction of such children.

Penalty on truants, etc.

SEC. 13. Every minor convicted under an ordinance made under the provisions of section 12 of this Act, of being an habitual truant, or of wandering about in the streets and public places of a town, or of having no lawful employment or business, or of not attending school and of growing up in ignorance, shall be committed to any institution of instruction, or suitable place designated or provided for the purpose under the authority of said section 12, for a period not exceeding two years.

Of the discharge of truants, etc.

SEC. 14. Children so committed may, on satisfactory proof of amendment, or for other sufficient cause, be discharged from such institution or place by the court which committed them.

School committees to report.

SEC. 15. The school committees of the several towns shall annually report to the State Board of Education whether their towns have made the provisions required by this Act.

Fines, how to inure.

SEC. 16 All fines under the provisions of this Act shall inure and be applied to the support of the public schools in the town where the offense was committed.

Jurisdiction of justice courts.

SEC. 17. The justice courts of the several towns shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising under this Act.

Acts repealed.

SEC. 18. Chapter 60, and sections 21, 22, 23 and 24 of chapter 169 of the Public Statutes, and all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed; and this Act shall take effect upon and after the first day of October, A. D. 1883.

VERMONT.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Employing children in mill or factory; penalty.

SECTION 673. No child between ten and fourteen years of age, who has resided in the State one year, shall be employed in a mill or factory unless such child has attended a public school three months during the preceding year. A person who employs a child in violation of this section shall forfeit not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered by prosecution before a justice, one-half to go to the complainant and one-half to town in which the child resides.

Employment of children in manufactory.

SEC. 4320. An owner, agent, superintendent or overseer of a manufacturing or mechanical establishment who knowingly employs or permits to be employed in such establishments a child under ten years of age, or employs a child under fifteen years of age more than ten hours in one day, and a parent or guardian who allows or consents to such employment, shall be fined fifty dollars.

WISCONSIN.

LAWS OF 1883, CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FACTORIES AND AMENDATORY OF SECTION 1728 OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

The employment of women and children in factories.

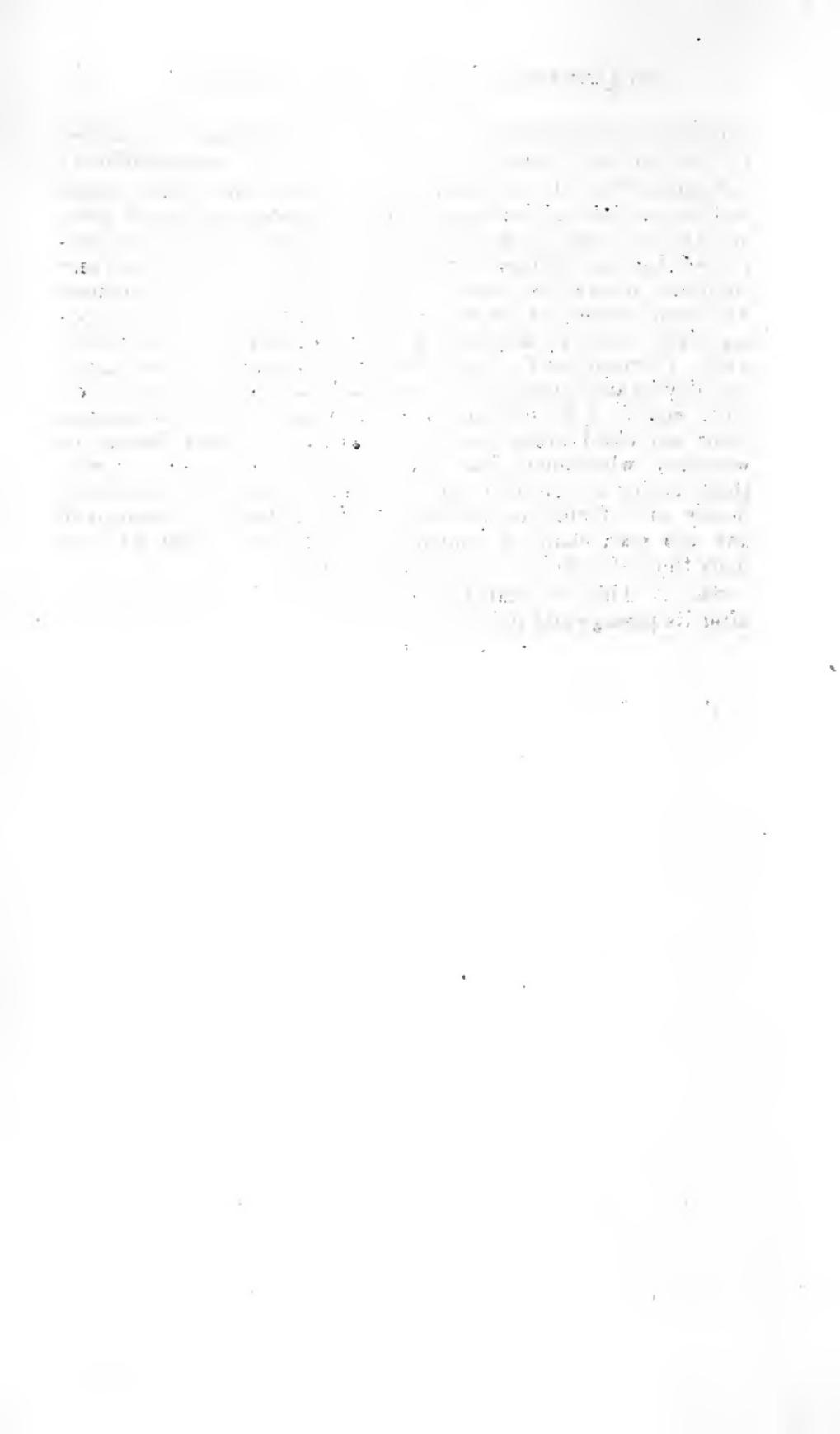
The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1728 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the work "forfeit" in the last line of

said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "be punished by fine," so that when amended, said section shall read as follows:

Section 1728. In all manufactories, workshops or other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under the age of eighteen years and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day; and any employer, stockholder, director, officer, overseer, clerk or foreman who shall compel any woman or any such child to labor exceeding eight hours in any one day or who shall permit any child under fourteen years of age to labor more than ten hours in any one day in any such place, if he shall have control over such child sufficient to prevent it, or who shall employ at manual labor any child under twelve years of age, in any factory or workshop, where more than three persons are employed, or who shall employ any child of twelve and under fourteen years of age, in any such factory or workshop for more than seven months in any one year, shall be punished by fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each such offense.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.





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